

earlier injury scar
llenge

Bill to be rushed through Commons

Police balk at dangerous dog licensing role

By QUENTIN COWDRY AND SHEILA GUNN

THE Home Office yesterday published its emergency bill restricting ownership of fighting dogs and immediately walked into a dispute over who should issue licences to those allowed to keep the animals.

The government also jeopardised the all-party support that the measure has attracted by announcing that discussion of the bill in the Commons would be restricted to nine hours.

Roy Hattersley, the shadow home secretary, said the government feared that Conservative backbenchers would come out in support of a full-scale dog registration scheme.

The bill, which the government intends to have passed through all stages in the Commons by 1am on Tuesday, proposes that ownership of fighting dogs such as American pit bull terriers should be legal after November 30 only if the animals are registered, neutered and insured on third party terms. The dogs would have to be muzzled and

leashed in public and the maximum sentence for breaking the law would be six months in jail or a £5,000 fine.

The government expects many people to have their dogs destroyed, and will pay those who do £50. Owners who decide to keep their animals will have to seek exemption certificates, which may cost up to £150 per animal. Ministers had hoped that the police would run the limited dog register, but the Association of Chief Police Officers said it would be extremely reluctant to accept the job.

David Owen, the association's president, said last night: "We must not take on board tasks that can be carried out more than adequately by other people."

He refused to comment further, but Alan Eastwood, chairman of the Police Federation, said there had been a "furious row" between the police and the Home Office.

Ministers still hope the police may be persuaded to shoulder the burden, but district councils or the RSPCA may be approached to act as the licensing authority. But Roy Thomson, chairman of the Association of District Councils, voiced serious reservations. "We are not prepared to take on a scheme that is a burden on community charge payers," he said.

The Post Office said it might help to issue the licences, but could not play a central role in the proposed scheme.

The Home Office declined to comment on the disagreement, but said details of the licensing system would be announced during the passage of the bill.

The new legislation will restrict ownership only of designated fighting dogs, such as pit bulls or Japanese tosas. Ministers have, however, grasped the opportunity to send out a broader message to owners by proposing a new offence of permitting a dog to behave dangerously in public. Even where no injury was caused to an innocent party, owners could be jailed for six months and fined £5,000. In more serious cases, the maximum sanction would be two years' imprisonment and an

unlimited fine. In addition, muzzling and leashing orders could be extended to other breeds if these were considered to present a danger and Parliament approved.

If the measures are passed, pit bulls will eventually become extinct in Britain. Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, declined to predict how many would be put down immediately. He said he thought "quite a lot" would be destroyed over the next few months, but added: "Unfortunately, I expect some will still be kept for fighting, but these dogs will be more and more isolated and more and more identifiable."

Fighting dogs could never be suitable pets and were owned only by criminal psychopaths, social inadequates and the naive. He hoped most owners will be deterred by the cost of exempting pit bulls from the ban. One Home Office official said later: "There won't be anything macho about taking a neutered and muzzled pit bull out for a walk."

The bill was warmly welcomed by vets and animal charities who persuaded Mr Baker to allow a broader exemption scheme than first envisaged. Andrew Chevis, secretary of the joint advisory committee on pets in society, said: "We think this gives the responsible owner of pit bull terriers a chance to show they are capable of looking after their dog and keeping it under control." The RSPCA voiced delight that ministers had heeded its advice on "humane and sensible ways" of tackling the threat posed by fighting dogs.

Mr Hattersley also welcomed most of the provisions of the bill, but criticised the government's failure to concede a full-scale dog registration scheme. He also condemned the decision to guillotine debate, saying: "This may be the first time on record that a government has guillotined a bill that has the general support of the House of Commons. Their action is indicative of John Major's style of government: the sudden illusion of decisive action followed by muddle and panic."



Derby day delight: an easy win by 9-1 Generous in the Derby yesterday was cheered on from the royal box by the Queen, her mother and Lord Carnarvon, the Queen's racing manager. Alan Munro, the winning jockey, said: "I never had a problem." Analysis and reports, pages 32 and 36

Soviet leader appeals to West

From TONY SAMSTAG IN OSLO AND MARY DEWICKY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev yesterday used his long-delayed Nobel peace prize address to call for a Soviet economic agreement with the West, but added that it would be "futile and dangerous" for the capitalist world to set conditions for Soviet reform.

He said there should be "synchronisation" of Soviet policies with those of the Group of Seven industrialised nations and the European Community. This would also involve making the ruble convertible and the Soviet Union joining the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

"There is a need for discussion in the Group of Seven," Mr Gorbachev continued. "We need a joint programme to be implemented over a number of years. To me it is self-evident that, if Soviet perestroika succeeds, there will be a real chance of building a new world order."

A close adviser to Mr Gorbachev who accompanied him to Norway said that he would be host to President Bush at a Moscow summit in the last week of this month. "It'll be at the end of the month. That's sure," he said.

Mr Gorbachev was unable to attend the prize-giving ceremony last December because of tensions at home. Subsequently, bloody clashes between Soviet troops and independence demonstrators in Lithuania and Latvia cast a shadow over what had been one of the most popular Nobel peace prize decisions.

At a news conference yesterday, Mr Gorbachev clearly lost his temper and denounced Western press reports of Soviet military action in Lithuania and accused Western journalists of double standards and of deliberately misrepresenting the delicate question of inter-ethnic relations in the Soviet Union.

EC studies loan rates as Lamont sees banks

By OUR BUSINESS AND POLITICAL STAFF

SIR Leon Brittan, the EC competition commissioner, is to write to banking associations throughout the European Community, seeking evidence of agreements on interest rate charges. The move came as Norman Lamont, Chancellor of the Exchequer, saw the first bank chairmen as part of the government's investigation into allegations that clearing banks are operating a cartel to the detriment of small businesses.

The timing of Sir Leon's announcement that he is sending letters as a "pre-emptive measure" to prevent banks breaking competition rules is likely to be controversial. The EC commission decided in April to pursue the matter, but waited until yesterday - at the height of the argument in Britain over banks' lending practices - to publicise its decision.

Explaining his action yesterday, Sir Leon said that banks

were needed by every company and were "particularly vital to smaller firms, where the cost of overdraft or credit facilities can be a major element in a business's survival, especially when times are hard". He added: "If we come across any evidence that the customer is not getting a fair deal, we shall pursue it vigorously."

The commission is also to consider a draft directive to stop big companies delaying paying bills from smaller suppliers. Small businesses say that late payment is a worse problem than even high interest rates. The proposed directive would give firms a right to interest on late-paid bills, but is likely to face opposition from the government, which last year blocked a private member's bill from a Conservative MP seeking to establish such a right.

The problem of late payment was highlighted by Lord Alexander of Weedon, the National Westminster Bank chairman, after he saw Mr Lamont at the Treasury yesterday. Lord Alexander said that he would co-operate fully with the government investigation. "We have a good record, we have nothing to hide," he said. "We have put facts before the government, so that they can consider whether these complaints are well-founded. If they decide they are not, I hope they say so loud and clear."

National Westminster is Britain's largest bank for small businesses, lending up to £9 billion. Lord Alexander, who insisted that it would not

change its lending policies, said that "the main problem for small businesses is the general recession with high interest rates, a reduction in sales and large customers who are being slow to pay their small suppliers".

At Westminster, the pressure for action to protect small businesses increased with the Liberal Democrats calling for the powers of the banking ombudsman to be extended to cover small business customers. Alan Beith, the party's Treasury spokesman, also repeated his call for the banks to be referred to the monopolies commission.

Previous government efforts to investigate the banks' relationship with small businesses failed to uncover hard evidence of unfair treatment, it is disclosed today by Eric Forth, a junior employment minister, in a letter to *The Times*.

Labour's PR chief quits over deputy

By PHILIP WEBSTER CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR's director of communications, John Underwood, resigned last night after failing to win Neil Kinnock's backing in a power struggle at the party's Walworth Road headquarters.

Mr Kinnock refused his demand that his deputy in the communications department Colin Byrne should be moved from his job.

Mr Underwood handed a resignation letter to Larry Whitty, Labour's general secretary, in the Commons after national executive and shadow cabinet members had interceded unsuccessfully on his behalf with Mr Kinnock.

The clash of personalities, in a department whose performance had been the envy of Labour's opponents, could damage the party in the run-up to the general election. Mr Underwood, aged 38, said last night that he "did not

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TODAY IN THE TIMES

ACID TEST



England expects too much? Viri Richards and Graham Gooch spent yesterday dampening a lively sales pitch before today's first Test at Headingley Page 36

DIETING

Ann Kent on the personal touch, rather than grand plans, as the most effective way to improve the health of the nation Page 11

FILMS

Anna Gallena snips to conquer in what may be the first film to take a haircut and turn it into an erotic experience Page 13

INSIDE

Crime problem

Police must abandon their obsession with crime figures and support radical reform of the statistics. Albert Pacey, chief constable of Gloucestershire, told the conference of the Association of Chief Police Officers Page 3

Tube plea

London's Underground system needs an investment of up to £750 million a year over the next ten years to provide an acceptable network, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission reported Page 4

Beach accolade

Britain's beaches are getting cleaner but many remain in a disgusting condition, environmentalists said Page 4

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Israel strikes to 'undermine Syria'

From RICHARD BRESTON IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL signalled yesterday that its intense three-day air strike on Palestinian targets in Lebanon, may presage further military action aimed not only at hitting guerrilla positions but undermining Syria's influence over the country.

Speaking after one of the most sustained air attacks in nearly a decade, Moshe Arens, the Israeli defence minister said Israel wanted to see an end to the "Syrian takeover" of Lebanon, and hinted that it would help bring that about.

The Bush administration, searching hard for a Middle East peace settlement, urged Israel to end the bombing. But it refused to criticise the

Jewish state or speculate on the motives for the raids.

The State Department yesterday asked all parties to avoid inflammatory actions that hampered Beirut from implementing its plans to disarm Lebanese militias. It did not say whether America had any evidence of recent disruption by Lebanese groups but conceded that it did not help the search for a regional peace settlement.

This week's operations, which coincided with the anniversary of Israel's controversial 1982 invasion of Lebanon, continued on page 20, col 4

Levy raises hopes, page 9

Chadli postpones polls

From PENNY GIBBINS IN ALGERIA

PRESIDENT Chadli Benjedid of Algeria has declared a state of siege and postponed elections after scenes of anarchy throughout the capital.

With tanks and troops on the streets, the Islamic Salvation Front eased its pressure on the government telling its militants to end protests and hinted that it would call off a strike. The president said that

he had moved to prevent further conflict and called for repressive measures. This was a reference to 11 days of fundamentalist agitation organised by the Front, when thousands of demonstrators clashed with riot police during which at least six people died.

State of siege, page 9
Neighbours relieved, page 9

Ancient city discovered near the Sphinx

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO

EGYPTIAN experts yesterday announced the discovery of a previously unknown Pharaonic city hidden beneath the teeming streets of a modern-day tourist village at the foot of the Sphinx on the outskirts of Cairo.

"This discovery is much more important to Egyptology than all the gold in Tutankhamun's tomb," Zahi Hawass, antiquities director for the Giza pyramids area claimed at the village of Nazlet el-Samman.

"The objects from Tut's tomb are lovely to look at, but they do not tell us anything about real life, about what was going on at the time Tut was Pharaoh. These ruins will reveal a lot about the pharaohs, the nobility and the common man," Dr Dorothe Arnold, an Egyptologist at the Metro-

politan Museum of Art in New York, said yesterday that if the team had indeed found a settlement near the great pyramids then it would be "very important".

The discovery would "be a great step forward in understanding the everyday life of Egypt" at the time the pyramids were built. But she said that it would be wrong to compare such a find with the treasures of Tutankhamun's tomb, which were unique.

Local experts claimed that the discovery would prove one of the most important for at least a decade because of the size of the buried city and the archaeological riches it was thought to contain. But the situation below an already inhabited village will make it more than usually difficult to excavate. Mr Hawass said that the buried city stretched for two miles and

was the largest discovered from the Old Kingdom, an era of iron-fisted Pharaonic rule which lasted almost 450 years until ending in 2134 BC.

It was followed by a chaotic 74 years known as the Intermediate period, and ruins from that time found under Nazlet have verified legends that the ancient city on the site was destroyed when its people revolted against the Pharaohs.

Excavators have found extensive areas of charred remains in the debris, a sign that houses and other buildings were burned. Mr Hawass said he had no doubts that the relics matched legendary accounts on pyri of the unrest not unlike that so common in the Middle East today. Among the questions experts are hoping the discovery will answer are the kind of houses ancient Egyptians lived in, the

kind of food they ate and the co-existence between the various levels of society. Until now, there have been few answers because ancient cities and villages disappeared beneath changing civilisations.

Mr Hawass predicted that the new-found ruins would unravel not only mysteries about the pyramid builders but also those of the civilisations that followed them at Giza.

Excavations at the buried city are expected to prove very sensitive because Nazlet is now a village housing 70,000 people who mostly thrive on the tacky tourist business conducted around the pyramids and are reluctant to move. Archaeologists will begin work excavating the buried city in the autumn.

Prophecy fulfilled, page 16

He's back.

Jeffrey Archer

AS THE CROW FLIES

The first Archer novel for five years.

Out now in hardback.

Hodder & Stoughton Publishers

Strategies that show small businesses are customers of account

By RAY CLANCY

SMALL businesses have been identified by all the main banks as customers needing specialist advice to help them in setting up and functioning in an increasingly complex financial world. Each of the banks has, however, chosen different ways of offering services.

Staff and managers who give advice are usually of senior grade with several years' banking experience. Specialist training courses, either internal or external, vary in length from two days to a week and concentrate on business lending, enterprise and cash flow. In one bank, training lasts at least six months. In others, initial courses of two to five days are followed by updating sessions several times a year.

The National Westminster Bank, which has brought small businesses to the forefront with a television advertisement featuring a grocer's son who is now a business adviser

determined to ensure that clients do not "make the mistakes" his father made, sees itself as leader in the market. Its small business adviser scheme was started in 1988 and there are now 4,000 advisers, with one in every high street branch, lending £9.9 billion to over a million small business customers.

The typical National Westminster small business adviser has at least ten years' banking experience and is chosen for skill in dealing with small business criteria. As well as having internal courses, advisers receive extra training for their job and may go on external courses. Subjects covered include analysis of business plans. A spokesman said: "We launched the initiative following extensive market research which showed that small business people making an initial enquiry with their local branch frequently wished to discuss their plans informally with someone other than the manager. There was

recognition of customers' needs for basic guidance in a number of key areas relating to start-up finance."

Barclays, which lends £12 billion to small businesses, has teams headed by a manager aimed at offering advice to one- or two-person businesses with turnover of up to £100,000. Under the manager are business bankers who are of senior clerical grade with a good knowledge of the branch system. Richard Cracknell, senior business development manager at Barclays, said: "We did not want people pushed from pillar to pillar, seeing one member of staff about depositing cash, another about loans and another about stopping a cheque. The aim of the system is to allow the small business man or woman to establish a good working relationship with one person, their business banker."

The 1,500 main Barclays branches have 2,200 business bankers, trained to deal with basic

questions that a new businessman might ask and to send customers to the correct source for more complex advice. They attend internal and external courses, which last from two to five days, with updated training two or three times a year.

A series of courses run in conjunction with the Manchester Business School have been set up for enterprise advisers and business managers with the Midland. The bank, which lends £2 billion to 500,000 small businesses, has 350 centres in England and Wales aimed specifically at those with turnover of up to £250,000. There are 550 managers supported by 3,000 enterprise counsellors. A typical week's training course at the business school is likely to include lectures by businessmen and speakers on enterprise, equal opportunities and ethnic minorities.

"It is a very specialist market and one where a need has been identified," a Midland spokesman said.

"The aim is to help small businesses to succeed, so our training programme has a wide base to enable our counsellors to deal with the sort of queries that small businesses have, especially the cashflow problems which everyone is experiencing at the moment."

Lloyds, which lends £4.2 billion to 400,000 small businesses with turnover of less than £1 million, has a network of 350 business centres with 2,000 staff. Each centre has a manager with five or six specialists.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, which refuses to disclose figures on lending to small businesses, does not split private and business customers in the way that other major banks do, and says that experience in the branch system is considered the best training for staff. "In some branches, there are several people who can give advice," a spokesman said. "After all, the criteria of lending, security and enterprise are the same for all customers."



Commercial advice: the National Westminster man offering small businesses help on television

How you can get interest charges reduced

By LINDSAY COOK
MONEY EDITOR

BANK customers who feel they are being overcharged should talk to their local branch manager, the British Bankers Association said yesterday. Branches may in some circumstances scrap charges or reduce interest rates.

Pauline Hedges, the association's press and information manager, said: "Both business and personal customers should make an appointment to see their branch manager to talk about the charges. They should not just charge into the branch and demand to see the manager."

Individual branches do not have so much discretion nowadays because the big four banks have published tariffs. However, if a good customer is briefly in the red, the usual charging structure may be overridden to stop the customer moving elsewhere.

If the local branch will not budge, customers should refer their dispute to the customer services department of the bank, which will set in motion an investigation on their behalf, Mrs Hedges said. Only when the bank has looked into the case thoroughly can the customer ask the banking ombudsman, Laurence Shurman, to evaluate whether they are fair.

Mrs Hedges said: "If a branch manager feels the customer has a valid case they will plead with regional or head office on their behalf. Branch managers do actually care. It is not in their interests to raise margins so high that it forces customers out of business."

At Barclays a spokesman said: "Interest rates are set by the local manager who evaluates the risk involved. They are firmly linked to bank base rates. Customers can negotiate the rates down. The customers need to show the branch that their cashflow is good, their order books are healthy and to convince the manager that the interest rate is an unduly harsh assessment of the risks."

The best way to avoid increased interest rates was to avoid going over any overdraft limit. This was a warning sign to the bank that a borrower is in trouble. Where personal customers are concerned the interest rates for unauthorised overdrafts are generally 10 per cent higher than for authorised ones. At Barclays, for example, an authorised overdraft costs 24.1 per cent a year, against 35.4 per cent for an unauthorised one.

The National Westminster Bank, which has more than a million small-business customers, said: "There is always scope for negotiation even where tariffs are concerned. These do not cover the full range of circumstances that can arise." He added that the average small business borrowed £15,000. If the interest rate was increased by 0.5 per cent a year the extra cost was £75 a year.

Lloyds Bank yesterday announced it will reduce the interest rate on its personal loans from Monday from 25.3 per cent to 24.6 per cent.

Bank rates not our biggest problem, say small firms

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

MUCH bigger problems face Britain's small businesses than bank interest rates and charges, the issue over which Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, has summoned top bankers for discussions, according to the small firms lobby.

Both the Confederation of British Industry's Smaller Firms Council and the Forum of Private Business (FPB), a leading small business lobby group, want interest rates lowered urgently to restart the economy and ease the pain.

But they say high bank charges and interest rates are "only a small part of the overall picture" and fear that the issue is being hyped into a political football.

Stan Mendham, the FPB chief executive, who has called for a three-point base rate cut,

said the main problems he wanted addressed urgently by the government, banks and small firms at round table talks were the impact of government policy, primarily the effect of credit deregulation and tax cuts favouring big business; government inaction on the late payment of debts; concern about loan risk; details of interest rates and charges; and excessive levels of security.

Tom O'Connor, chairman of the CBI Smaller Firms Council, said late payment of debt was a "very much more serious matter" than interest rates. His council's latest survey says one firm in five see it endangering their viability.

He is trying to persuade big business that slow payment imposes a "double penalty" on small firms by braking

their cash flow and forcing them into more costly, short-term borrowing.

Less than 20 per cent of CBI members favour legislation to speed up payments. Four years ago, rejection of legal steps was almost total.

The government last year talked out a private member's bill by Michael Mates, Conservative MP for Hampshire East, which called for statutory interest to be charged on overdue debt. Mr Mendham's organisation, which backed the Mates bill, is currently drafting a new version.

But Mr O'Connor believes legislation would not be beneficial for smaller firms, as the problem was to find legal tools that actually worked. Penalty clauses against slow payers could lead to big companies seeking different contractual arrangements. He wants a code of practice for big companies.

Mr Mendham, whose organisation represents nearly 19,000 businesses with workforces of 200 or less, said he was angry at the way the interest rate row had masked the other problems.

FPB research shows that 33 per cent of Britain's 2.8 million small firms are growing, despite the recession. The organisation estimates that if 40 per cent of small firms grew by a quarter, the sector could turn the economy round.

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Safe bet all round in money market

THE streets of Luton are not paved with gold but, as David Young reports, they seem to be lined with banks and building societies willing to advise on how best to invest it

THE main shopping street of Luton, Bedfordshire, has a branch of every clearing bank and, in a 300-yard stretch, no fewer than a dozen building society offices.

In anticipation of picking up between £10,000 and £20,000 from the bookmakers after yesterday's Derby, I went in search of a secure and fruitful home for my winnings.

Would the much-maligned high street banks be the most helpful, or would the friendly, smiling building societies offer the best and easiest form of investment? The result was that the banks won by the shortest of heads, although the building societies gave them a run for their money and, for many, their longer opening hours could be the deciding factor when making a choice.

Lloyds Bank, in George Street, was first to be put to the test. I was ushered into a private office on the first floor by an investment adviser. He explained the bank's duties under the Financial Services Act and outlined the options, from a simple deposit account to various equity-linked savings plans. Up-to-date literature on all the schemes was supplied. High marks for speed and efficiency. Low marks for decor, which some may find old-fashioned.

No such criticism of the Midland Bank, across the road, which is more Next than banking hall. The Midland's financial investment consultant was tied up, but an appointment made for 40 minutes later, and the full range of options available was explained by the receptionist.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, Barclays and the National Westminster all had financial consultants who could arrange informal consultations, although, in each case, cashiers at the front desk were able to offer initial advice and brochures.

No mention of the fact that investment can go down as well as up was given by the young lady at the Woolwich. She abandoned a pile of forms she was working on to talk me through the savings plans that the building society could offer. Indeed, she was the only consultant who took trouble to explain how my windfall could be packaged into various different savings schemes

to maximise the interest and tax advantages available and still allow instant access to some of the cash. She also was the only one to offer to take my name and address.

The Nationwide Anglia was no less helpful, but the advice of the young lady there was limited to two types of savings account that were on offer.

My conclusion was that any of the banks could have my custom because each was willing to detail clearly their services. The attractions of the societies, particularly the approach by the Woolwich, was also hard to resist, and, for many, their informality and longer opening hours would be the key factor.



Lord Alexander of Weald National Westminster

ONCE described as the best advocate of his generation, Lord Alexander should have little difficulty arguing National Westminster's case on small companies loans. This is one of the few times that the former barrister has opposed the government on anything. In the 1980s he came to prominence when he represented the government against the unions at GCHQ, and in the *Spycatcher* affair.

Lord Alexander is a relative newcomer to banking. He joined Natwest in October 1989, but he has shown he can grasp the most complex banking issues and has shored up the bank's image through ceaseless diplomacy. Born Robert Alexander, the Natwest chairman started his career at the bar by sub-editing legal reports for *The Times*. He also has a particular interest in small businesses since the time his parents ran a filling station.



Sir Nicholas Goodison Trustee Savings Bank

SIR Nicholas is no newcomer to government disputes. As chairman of the Stock Exchange between 1976 and 1988 he fought a drawn-out legal battle with the department of trade, which had referred the exchange to the restrictive practices court. The dispute ended in a compromise between Sir Nicholas and Cecil Parkinson, then the trade secretary, which led to Big Bang, when share trading left the Stock Exchange floor and moved onto computer screens. During the upheaval, Quiller Goodison, Sir Nicholas' own stockbroking firm, was sold to Banque Paribas.

Sir Nicholas joined the TSB as chairman in 1989. In the past two years he has replaced most of the bank's senior directors and cut 5,000 jobs throughout the organisation. He is a favourite to succeed Robin Leigh-Pemberton as governor of the Bank of England.



Winner by design: Alison Matthews putting the final touches to an £1,800 wedding dress

Dress designer puts business into fashion

By TIM JONES

WHILE a model yesterday showed off one of her wedding dresses, the fashion designer Alison Matthews, named yesterday as Britain's top young business person, admitted that her success would have been slowed down if she had relied on banks to launch her career.

Miss Matthews, from Belfast, a protégée of the royal dress designer David Emanuel,

said that the £3,000 cheque she received from Lloyds, a Shell UK scheme to encourage young people to start their own businesses, would help her to prepare designs which might lead to a Harrods contract.

Although Miss Matthews has arranged a £2,000 overdraft with her bank at 2.5 per cent over base rates, most of

her start-up backing has come from a local enterprise development unit grant of £5,000 and a further £5,000 low interest loan from the Youth Enterprise Scheme.

Kathryn Wilson, one of two £1,000 runners-up, also doubted whether she would have succeeded in establishing her lively yard at Desborough, Northamptonshire, without

grants and low interest loans. Sandy Ogilvie, the UK director of Lloyds, said: "Applications for help for the first quarter of the year, at 4,857, show a 146 per cent increase over last year. The heartening thing is that none of the young people mention the recession. They seem determined to succeed in spite of the economic climate."

When Sir John meets the Chancellor of the Exchequer next week, he will be able to draw on 38 years of experience working at all levels in Barclays. Sir John joined the bank shortly after university and has remained there apart from two secondments — one to Société Générale in Paris and the other to the health ministry. Sir John gained first-hand experience of lending policy as a regional director in Nottinghamshire, before he was appointed to the main board. He was elected deputy chairman in 1985 and became chairman in 1987.

Sir John has made a strong recovery after he underwent heart bypass surgery last year. One of the messages he is likely to carry to Mr Lamont is that the recession is the worst period for banking in living memory. Barclays, Britain's largest bank, had to write off a record £1.2 billion of bad debts last year.

Attempt to stop IRA retrial is rejected

A DUTCH appeal court yesterday rejected a defence attempt to bar the retrial of three suspected IRA members who were acquitted of murdering two Australian tourists last year.

The court action cleared the way for the court to proceed with the state's appeal against the acquittal of three defendants over the shooting of Stephen Melrose, aged 24, and Nick Spanos, 28, in Roermond, Sean Hick, aged 30, of Dublin, Paul Hughes, 27, of Newry, and Donna Maguire, 24, also of Newry, were acquitted of murder and conspiracy in April. Under Dutch law, the state can appeal against innocent verdicts.

A fourth defendant, Gerard Harne, aged 27, of Newry, was found guilty and sentenced to 18 years in prison. All four have denied membership in the IRA.

All four are sought by Germany in connection with offences against British military personnel. Miss Maguire is fighting her extradition at the Dutch Supreme Court.

Pickles' view

Judge Pickles said on BBC Television's *Woman* last night that cannabis and other soft drugs should be legalised. The controversial judge, who takes his last case at Bradford county court in three weeks, said the current fight against drugs was hopeless. He is to appear in *Byline* on BBC1 next Tuesday, when he will advocate sweeping changes in the drug laws.

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Unfair sacking

Peter Miller, a former assistant editor of the *Sunday Mirror*, was unfairly dismissed from his £45,500-a-year post last November and can apply for compensation, an industrial tribunal ruled yesterday. It said Eve Pollard, the paper's then editor, failed to hold a proper inquiry into charges of neglect made against Mr Miller, aged 50, of Wimbledon, southwest London.

Homeless plea

The Church Housing Association, which manages more than 4,500 homes for low-income families and runs hostels for the homeless, yesterday launched an appeal for £300,000 to set up a team to send hostel residents into permanent homes and to give extra care. Caroline White, the chief executive, said that many residents were recovering from mental illness or from drug and alcohol abuse.

Beadle award

Jeremy Beadle, star of the TV programme *Game for a Laugh*, yesterday accepted substantial undisclosed libel damages in the High Court over an article in *The Independent* which said he liked to offer his deformed right hand for the public to shake as a joke. Mr Beadle, of Highgate, north London, suffered from Poland's Syndrome and did charity work for fellow victims, his solicitor said.

Diary decision

Seventy diaries written by the composer Sir Edward Elgar and his wife, Alice, are to be retained in the Hereford and Worcester county record office until their ownership has been established, the council decided yesterday. Mr Raymond Monk, an Elgar scholar who lives in Leicester, said he was bequeathed the diaries

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Police chief urges end to crime figure obsession

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

POLICE must abandon their obsession with crime figures and support radical reform of the statistics to create less public anxiety and greater accuracy, a senior police officer said yesterday.

Albert Pacey, chief constable of Gloucestershire, told the summer conference of the Association of Chief Police Officers in Chester that he would like to end the publication of figures for trivial crime, concentrate statistics on crimes the public were concerned about, halt the publication of global figures totalling all recorded crime and reduce the frequency of published statistics. He told other chief constables and authority leaders that the police had to purge themselves of their desire for the figures.

Mr Pacey, who is also secretary of the association's crime committee, said that he agreed with a leading article in *The Times* last year that said that the police were free to keep figures to themselves but that the Home Office should end the "quarterly fiasco that is a public menace".

Mr Pacey's comments came at a time when overall crime

figures for the first quarter of this year are expected to show a national increase of more than 20 per cent. Chief officers argue that such figures do not reflect police efficiency and are the result of social trends or penal policies for which the police have no responsibility.

Mr Pacey told the conference that the way crime figures were portrayed by the media was frequently "misleading, fear-provoking, and on some occasions mischievous". Yet the figures were neither an indicator of the incidence of crime or police performance.

Two years ago, a Home Office working party chaired by Michael Grade urged greater restraint by the media. Mr Pacey said that nothing had changed. Everyone knew that crime had increased over the past decade but he asked if there really was a crime wave. He said that the figures for recorded crime included rises in such offences as bicycle theft and minor criminal damage. The theft of a bottle of milk carried the same statistical weight as robbery, serious assault, rape or murder. The public should be given information on crimes that most concerned them.

Mr Pacey said sex offences as a classification covered a wide range of crimes. Because the numbers involved were relatively small, any police activity soon led to a large percentage increase. That did not mean, however, that there had been an increase over the decade.

Bill Gray, a senior member of the Audit Commission, told the conference that the real message of police performance was not getting across. Last year the police achieved a 5 per cent increase in productivity based on crimes cleared up by detection. Nobody pointed that out to the public, he said. Instead, their perception of the police was based on rising crime figures, an overall drop in cleared up crime and mounting costs.

□ Peter Joslin, chief constable of Warwickshire, kept his promise to attend the conference and stay in bed-and-breakfast accommodation for £32 a night and not at the conference hotel, because of his force's financial difficulties.



Pacey: less anxiety and more accuracy needed

Intelligence service to fight drugs

By STEWART TENDLER

BRITAIN'S new national criminal intelligence service will be staffed by 450 police officers and civilians whose main task will be to tackle drug trafficking, Tony Mullen, director of the service, said yesterday.

Speaking a few days after his appointment, Mr Mullen, currently chief constable of West Mercia, said: "The animal which gives me the most concern is the drug dealer. It's an area where, unless we get to grips, it could lead to untold problems in the future."

Mr Mullen, part of a police team that investigated the cocaine and crack phenomenon in the United States more than two years ago, said that education programmes in Britain had originally managed to stem the rate of increase in the use of crack, a powerful cocaine derivative, but that its use was now growing.

Mr Mullen, aged 58, said that his service would include customs officials as well as police, and would use files in regional crime squads' intelligence offices. The service will begin next April and a supporting national computer network should start in the autumn of next year.

The computer will hold material from up to ten national intelligence collections kept by police on specialist crimes.

Mr Mullen said that the service would end years of frustration within police forces about the lack of co-ordination of intelligence, which had hampered investigations. The service would gather and analyse material. It would not have an operational role and would not be like the American FBI.

Lasting pain for boy who crowned William

By DR THOMAS STUTTAFORD

PRINCE William was discharged from hospital yesterday leaving the Royal Headache behind.

He waved goodbye to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and 48 hours of excitement, both for himself and the world's media. As the pain dulls the memory of the incident, it will become an episode to remember for the eight-year-old boy.

Not so for the golf-cub swinging schoolmate, who has not been named but will grow up known to his friends as the man who crowned the second-in-line to the throne.

Dr Sebastian Kramer, a consultant child psychiatrist at the Tavistock Clinic, Hampstead, said that guilt is at its most pronounced at preparatory school age between five and 12. "This couldn't have happened at a worse time. Children of this age are run by a motor of guilt."

They are, if normal, in their pre-delinquent, pre-adolescent age; they have good behaviour, they want to be held in high esteem by their peers and don't want to do anything to offend the group.

Dr Kramer, however, is optimistic. "Although I have never had to deal with a case of incipient regicide, I would have thought it likely that the boy would suffer more from anxiety than guilt, for if he was reasonably intelligent he would be worried about the



Mother's touch: the Princess of Wales holds her son's hand yesterday afternoon as they left for home after their two-day stay in hospital

prince suffering lasting damage." He added: "I would think that he would play golf again. Even if an adult refused to play golf we would suspect that he was suffering from a traumatic neurosis and I doubt if this is a likely sequel in the hurry-burry of prep school life."

Another London child psychiatrist speaks from personal experience. When at his prep school he split open a fellow scout's forehead with an axe.

It was only a flesh wound but the memory of the horror of the incident has persisted all his life; but he, like Dr Kramer, does not feel that lasting guilt will be a trouble unless the boy was already disturbed and had been predisposed to a neurotic personality by birth or early upbringing.

In an ordinary child, he says, it has a very upsetting effect, but not a disabling one. He himself continues to chop wood and feels the prince's

fellow pupil will continue to play golf.

Dr Kramer's advice is that since the boy could never suppress the memory of the incident he should talk about it with his parents, with his staff and with Prince William. Great Ormond Street is equally optimistic. Dr Arvon Bentovim, a consultant psychiatrist, said: "I suspect all will be well once the boy has been reassured by the sight of Prince William bouncing in

looking as fit as ever. Perhaps in time he will learn to see that it was something that has helped him to develop an understanding of relationships with other people."

Buckingham Palace said that the prince would convalesce at home in Kensington Palace before returning to school at a later date. He sat in the back seat of a chauffeur-driven Daimler next to his mother looking quiet but without any bandages round

his head. The princess had spent two nights at her son's bedside after the accident at Ludgrove school, Berkshire. Although some of her engagements were cancelled so she could spend time with her eldest son, she yesterday visited a new department for the deaf at Springfield hospital, Tooting, southwest London, before returning to escort Prince William home.

Health, page 11

Controls on police data urged

CALLS for stiffer controls of personal data held on police computers and for cuts in the "massive quantity" of intelligence information stored on them are made today by Liberty, the civil liberties pressure group (Quentin Cowdry writes).

A report by the organisation says rapid growth in the use of police "computers" and the weakness of the rules which govern the gathering and access of the information poses a threat to civil liberties.

Liberty is especially fearful of the expansion in intelligence data, much of which, it maintains, is non-factual.

Souvenir hunters plunder crash sites

By KERRY GILL

UNLICENSED souvenir hunters from all over Britain are despoiling the sites of second world war aircraft accidents on the Scottish island of Arran.

On one site on an exposed mountainside they have carved a trench 10 ft deep, 60 ft long and 8 ft wide, which can be seen from three miles away. Parts removed have included propellers, a heavy machinegun and ammunition.

The souvenir hunters' determination to remove anything from live ammunition to aircraft instruments, could lead to prosecutions for theft or vandalism.

Today a naval air squadron from HMS Gannet at Freetown will begin removing the remains of a Flying Fortress bomber that crashed into the side of 2,597 ft Ben Nevis shortly before Christmas 1944, with the loss of its five crew and four passengers. The plane, known to its flyers as "Skipper and the Kids", has recently been the target of the hunters after years of weather erosion exposed its buried wreckage.

The National Trust for Scotland is worried by the

extensive environmental damage done by souvenir hunters. The trust, which owns about 7,000 acres on the island, has enlisted the aid of the air squadron, which will use a helicopter to lift what is left of the plane.

Many of the crashes occurred during the war when aircraft used a flight path over Arran. At least ten planes, most flown by transatlantic ferry pilots, are thought to have crashed into the mountainous terrain between 1941 and 1945; 22 people died in the worst accident.

Derrick Warner, a trust ranger who will supervise the removal of the Flying Fortress with Sergeant Peter Stanley, an RAF recovery expert, said the souvenir hunters' action was technically theft as the remains were the property of the defence ministry. He said the trust was considering prosecuting people who persisted in stealing souvenirs, and some had already been reported to the police. "I also feel that many relatives must be concerned at the desecration caused at these sites of wartime tragedy for what seems to be a personal hobby or even commercial gain."

Saatchi Rolls into court

By ALAN HAMILTON

MOST disputes between neighbours are about fences or overhanging trees. In St Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, where the houses have not lately been known to go for less than a million, it is rather more serious than that.

Charles Saatchi, the advertising tycoon who moved into number 26 last year, is seeking an injunction against his neighbour at number 25, the Hon James Tennant, to stop what he claims to be a long history of abuse and vandalism over the garden wall. Mr Tennant has been in litigation with Mr

Saatchi since last October, claiming to have been disturbed and had his house damaged by Mr Saatchi's internal building works. Writs have flown in both directions, and Mr Saatchi's quest for an injunction will be heard in chambers today.

Mr Tennant, whose brother, Lord Glenconner, made a present of a patch of land on his island of Mustique to Princess Margaret, has told the press that he has received a claim for £12,000 damages to the Saatchi Rolls, which was damaged in a fire over the bank holiday weekend. Mr

Tennant, who denies any knowledge of the fire, is claiming £95,600 in damages from Mr Saatchi for the pollution and damage to his property allegedly caused by works inside the six-storey Saatchi home.

Mr Saatchi's solicitor said yesterday that the Tennants' proceedings against Charles Saatchi would be resisted. "All Mr Saatchi's building was in the hands of reputable contractors and qualified architects." The solicitors claimed a long history of harassment, including the throwing of eggs and racist abuse.

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Tube 'needs £750m a year to improve'

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

LONDON'S Underground system needs an investment of up to £750 million a year over the remainder of the decade to provide an acceptable modern network, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission said in a report published yesterday.

The investment, which includes the cost of new and extended lines, will have to be paid for by a combination of real increases in fares, additional government funding and improvements in the efficiency of management and staff, the report said.

In its first report on the Underground, the commission said that the present deficiencies in service were the result of decades of chronic underinvestment in new capacity and existing assets, together with an unforeseen and significant growth in passenger demand, and the disruption caused by the improved safety regime after the King's Cross fire.

The report found that the Underground has been unable to raise fares in real terms as much as it wanted because of

the government's concern over the scale of the increases proposed. "We believe this has damaged London Underground's ability to achieve both the objectives of its fare policy and to plan ahead," it said.

Although managers were given credit for achievements in recent years, particularly on safety, the efficiency with which they use their present resources "leaves much to be desired", the report said. "The public's perception of an erratic, overcrowded and poorly maintained service in many areas is broadly correct, although the picture for the Underground as a whole is more favourable," it added.

The commission made 114 recommendations designed to improve the Underground's service, including better maintenance procedures, the development of a strategic plan, financial incentives for staff and a review of fares policy and levels.

London Underground Limited (Stationery Office, £22)

Blue flags awarded to 35 seaside resorts

By BILL FROST

BRITAIN'S beaches are getting cleaner, but many remain in a disgusting condition, environmentalists said yesterday after a record 35 seaside resorts were awarded the European Commission's highest accolade for consumer-friendly bathing, the blue flag.

A warning was also issued that beach charges might prove inevitable if water authorities and the government did not launch a major campaign to get rid of sewage pollution. Professor Graham Ashworth, director general of the Tidy Britain Group, which organises the judging of the contest, said: "Despite the government's allocation of substantial resources for long-term improvement of sewage treatment, many water companies still seem unable to translate this into urgent action on the screening measures that would do much to reduce sewage-derived litter. If the British public is to have better beaches, much more money will have to be spent on them. If this is not forth-



Blue ribbon: holidaymakers beating the chill wind at Camber Sands, East Sussex, which received a blue flag award for cleanliness yesterday

coming from public sources or the water companies, we may find ourselves being charged to go on the beach."

Elizabeth Doyle, co-ordinator of the blue flag awards, said many local authorities seemed unwilling

to admit that their beaches had been fouled by sewage debris. "Our judges have seen some truly disgusting sights over the last year."

The blue flag, sponsored by the European Commission, is open to popular resorts and

indicates high standards of sea-water quality, beach cleanliness, good facilities, and a strict summer dog ban.

Most of this year's winners were on the south and south-west coasts, from Kent to Cornwall. However, blue flags

were awarded to resorts in Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorkshire and the northeast. The judges' favourite resort at Magilligan in co Londonderry was said to have one of the finest beaches in the world.

1991 blue flag winners are: Cullercoats, Filey, Bridlington north, Bridlington south, Hunstanton, Lowestoft, Southwold, Clacton, Sheerness, Camber, Bexhill, Eastbourne, Christchurch (Friars Cliff), Bournemouth, Poole Sandbanks, Swanage, Weymouth, Seaton, Jacob's Ladder Sidmouth, Budleigh Salterton, Teignmouth, Oddcombe, Anstey's Cove (Redgate), Meadfoot, Paignton/Paignton Sands, Crinns, Sennen Cove, Porthmeor, Porthminster, Woolacombe, Weston-super-Mare, Caswell, Tenby, and Magilligan.

Thirteen beaches failed to gain a blue flag this year because of sewage-related debris on the sands, including the previous winners Hillhead, Exmouth, Dawlish Warren, and Corbyn. The other resorts which could not meet the exacting standards required were Balmedie, Broadstairs, Broadstairs, Crayke, Dawlish Town,

Fraserborough, Margate, Minnis Bay and St Margaret's Bay. Other reasons for failure included graffiti, litter, and rundown amenities.

Thirteen beaches won Golden Starfish awards, a pilot scheme for resorts too small to qualify for a blue flag. Seven Golden Starfish went to north Cornwall. The stretch of coastline between Harlyn Bay and Constantine Bay was said by one judge to be among the most beautiful in Britain.

David Trippier, the minister for the environment and countryside, said yesterday that £3 billion would be spent over the next decade on improving sea-water quality through measures like phasing out the discharge of untreated sewage. All but a few of Britain's 446 designated beaches would meet EC standards by 1995.

Friends of the Earth said last night that at least six beaches awarded blue flags failed to meet EC virus standards, according to the most recent data available. Eastbourne, Teignmouth, Oddcombe, Anstey's Cove, Paignton/Paignton Sands and Porthmeor should not have received the awards, it said.

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Wagtails take over a digger

By PAUL WILKINSON

BIRD lovers are paying the owner of a digger £180 a week to keep it off the road while a family of wagtail chicks thrive on its engine. They have hired a replacement vehicle so that the contractor, Marvin Lee, can continue his work on the M3 extension in Hampshire. The nest was discovered last week after workmen spotted the two parents following the JCB from its depot to the site. "It was like the pied piper," said Cherry Mitchell, of the Wood Green animal shelter, which is footing the bill. "Mr Lee looked inside and saw they had built a nest on the engine. They seemed to like the warmth. We told him to keep on working, but when the eggs hatched at the weekend it was obvious something else should be done."

Since Monday the digger has been parked in a quiet corner of Mr Lee's depot at Netley, near Southampton, while the five fledglings learn to fly. The problem now is that the replacement digger is proving unreliable and Mrs Mitchell says another needs to be found until the young leave the nest. "We can't let the birds come to harm, but we can't threaten someone's livelihood," Mrs Mitchell added.

Cannabis confession by officer

AN ARMY officer chosen by a college as its most outstanding student for an exchange posting to America was yesterday ordered to be dismissed the service for smoking cannabis. Lieutenant Brian Cooper, aged 25, had decided after his exchange trip that war should not be used for political ends and sought to leave the army, a court martial heard. He confessed to his commanding officer that he had smoked cannabis frequently.

The hearing, at Bulford army camp, Wiltshire, sentenced him to be dismissed from the army and fined him £1,500.

Cooper, of 47 Field Regiment Royal Artillery based at Thorney Island, West Sussex, originally denied six charges of unlawfully possessing cannabis but changed his plea to guilty. Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Vowles, for the prosecution, said that after Cooper's exchange trip to America "he had fundamental reservations about the use of war to achieve political ends, and applied, unsuccessfully, to quit the Army".

Major David Gibbins, for the defence, said: "University opened his eyes to issues he had not considered as a young officer."

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Kinnock accuses Lamont of oozing smug contempt

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

NEIL Kinnock accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday of "oozing smug contempt" for the people affected by policies that were killing off small firms in their thousands.

Recalling Norman Lamont's remark three weeks ago that unemployment and the recession were a price worth paying to combat inflation, Mr Kinnock said that people everywhere were desperate over losing their jobs and facing high mortgage bills because of government policies. The Labour leader used his address to the GMB general union conference in Bournemouth to begin a fresh onslaught on the government's economic policies.

The electrifying mood was maintained by Michael

Howard, the employment secretary, who used Mr Kinnock's appearance at a union conference to attack Labour's links with the unions, certain to be one of the main themes of the Tory election campaign. He said Mr Kinnock's speech showed that Labour "remains the lapdog of the trade unions".

Elsewhere, John Wakeham, the energy secretary, alleged that Labour was drifting towards an incoherent set of policies in which neither the leader nor the led really believed. They came from an overarching philosophy, other than "grubbing around for votes", he said.

Mr Kinnock accused the

government of sending investment into a nosedive, of increasing industrial costs and of scattering skills to the wind. "The results for output and productivity are crushing. Economic growth is pushed below zero. That is their record that no one can forget. Big firms are sacking thousands because of these policies. Small firms, whose owners have put their savings, their lives, and their souls into their businesses, are being killed off by the thousands because of the policies of this government. And the Chancellor says that all this is 'a price well worth paying'."

Mr Kinnock said: "As people hear Norman Lamont oozing smug contempt for the people affected by his policies it is not much wonder that they are saying to him, to John Major and to the rest of the government, 'if you think the rising unemployment and the slump are a price well worth paying, then you pay - we have paid enough and, come the election, we are going to settle a score'."

"People know that these slump policies are not a price well worth paying, not just because of the wretchedness they inflict on people but also because of the massive costs and because they do not even work. Unemployment does not come cheap. Every time it increases by 100,000 it costs an extra £320 million a year. Since John Major became prime minister, unemployment has increased by 400,000. Unemployment costs are already going up by an annual £1.3 billion."

Mr Kinnock said that government policies, at best, could suppress inflation for only a short time by squeezing demand and shrivelling industry with high interest rates. "Even in the course of doing that they also send investment into a nosedive, firms do not buy new technology, training programmes are terminated, research and development projects are killed off, industrial and labour costs increase."

"Capacity, orders, markets are lost for ever. Production teams and research groups are broken up. Skills are scattered to the wind. The results for output and productivity are crushing. Economic growth is pushed below zero. That is their record that no one can forget. It is the third time they have done it in 10 years."

He added that the Budget had destroyed businesses at a record rate.



Blair: the government is behaving irresponsibly

Tories have cut training budget, Labour says

By Philip Bassett, Industrial Editor

LABOUR said yesterday that government funding for training was being cut significantly, despite ministers' denials, and warned the government that it intended to demonstrate the political harm unemployment is doing to the nation in the run-up to a general election.

Labour's accusation on the funding of training, which was denied by Michael Howard, the employment secretary, was based on what Labour leaders said was the first nationwide survey into the funding of the government's Training and Enterprise Councils (Tecs), the private sector-led bodies that operate training.

The inter-party wrangling on unemployment yesterday, which was joined by the Liberal Democrats, prefigures a further dispute on the issue when the latest unemployment figures are released next week. The figures will show a further sharp increase in the number out of work.

Ministers, including Mr Howard, have insisted repeatedly that there is no substance to Opposition claims that the funding of unemployment and training measures have been hit, but Tony Blair, shadow

EMPLOYMENT

employment secretary, said yesterday that the results of Labour's Tecs survey flatly contradicted the government's position.

The survey, which was carried out among the 82 Tecs because, Labour says, they are no longer subject to normal parliamentary questions, showed that of the 43 Tecs responding with comparable data, there was a drop of a quarter in places offered by Tecs on employment training, the government's programme for the long-term unemployed.

Labour said the survey showed that the main reason given by Tecs for the loss of such places was a reduction in funding, not free choice on their part. Tecs said that they were facing cut budgets at a time when demand was increasing for places.

Mr Blair said that to cut training at a time of rising unemployment was "an act of scarcely believable irresponsibility", adding: "The government do not yet believe unemployment harms them politically. It will be our job over the coming months to prove them wrong." Labour said that recently leaked internal employment department minutes suggested that the government expected unemployment, now 2.2 million, to be 2.6 million by October.

Mr Howard dismissed Mr Blair's claims, arguing that the government's own surveys had shown that training on such schemes as employment training was not always the best way of getting people back into work. The employment training budget, he said, had just been increased by £120 million and now stood at £880 million.

Mr Lamont's recent remarks on unemployment formed the basis for another party attack, from the Liberal Democrats. In a document launched yesterday called *The Price of Unemployment*, they said that "unemployment is out of control".

Paddy Ashdown, the party leader, questioned how the prime minister could tolerate the appalling attitude of Mr Lamont over unemployment, and said that Labour too saw unemployment only as a political opportunity.

Exports of cars continue to grow

British car exports continue to grow strongly, MPs heard at question time. In the first four months of this year they were up by 101 per cent on a year earlier, Peter Lilley, trade and industry secretary, said. Last year, 414,000 cars were exported compared with 384,000 a year previously, a rise of 22 per cent.

Steel rebuff

The government has rejected demands for efforts to be made to sell the Ravenscraig steel-making plant near Motherwell. Replying to the trade and industry committee report, the government insisted that it had not and should not seek any direct role in the privatised steel industry.

In the swim



A bill to make swimming and water safety lessons compulsory in schools was introduced in the Commons by Ann Winterton (above), Tory MP for Congleton, with all-party support. Introducing her measure, Mrs Winterton emphasised swimming's recreational and life-saving value.

Parliament today
Commons (2.30): Questions: Home Office; prime minister; School teachers' pay and conditions bill; remaining stages.
Lords (3): Northern Ireland (emergency provisions) bill; report.

Sports foundation is to go ahead

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

THE government's plan for a new sports and arts foundation is to go ahead after the agreement of the pools companies to contribute £40 million a year.

The decision means that a national lottery is highly unlikely to get off the ground at least until after a general election, in spite of the hopes of many Conservative MPs that one would be announced in the summer.

An announcement on the launching of the foundation is to be made soon. It comes after a meeting on Tuesday between David Mellor, the Treasury chief secretary, and Vernon, the last of the three main pools companies to agree to the plan.

The move came as the parliamentary battle over a national lottery began in earnest. After the pools companies yesterday wrote to MPs opposing the idea of a lottery, its promoters hit back, saying that, while a lottery would be non-profit-making for the people, the pools served the interests of the pools companies and football.

Amendments are expected to be tabled soon to the finance bill for a 2.5 per cent reduction in the pools' betting duty, worth about £20 million a year. That was the agreed government contribution to the foundation mentioned by

Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, when he announced in the Budget that a foundation would go ahead if the pools companies agreed. The idea of a foundation was put forward by the pools firm Littlewoods when it appeared likely that Mr Lamont would be announcing a lottery in the Budget.

The pools companies therefore have won the first round, but the battle is far from over. Pressure is growing for the government to promise a lottery in the general election manifesto.

The lottery promoters hit back at the pools companies' claim that a lottery might lead to a gambling explosion. They said that there was no "instant gratification" in a large-scale national lottery. It involved waiting for a prize at the end of the week for which the chances were extremely limited. "Seen as a grand raffle, the public is happy to participate in a game which benefits the public as a whole at an estimated £1.1 billion a year."

The promoters said that a lottery would create 56,000 jobs, rising to 85,000 after three years. The £300 million a year that sport would receive would multiply the £40 million that football now received from the pools.

Defence fire risk attacked

By Sheila Gunn, Political Correspondent

A PARLIAMENTARY group criticised the defence ministry yesterday for the high fire risks at warehouses after the loss of stores worth more than £350 million at the central ordnance depot, Donnington.

In one of its sharpest reports in recent years, the Commons public accounts committee warned the ministry that serious fires damaged Britain's fighting ability. The committee urged the ministry to introduce searches of all stores staff to check they were not carrying cigarettes, lighters or matches. But officials replied that staff and their trade unions were uneasy about searches.

The committee also wants private experts brought in to assess the fire risk in the main depots.

"We are surprised that, despite two calamitous fires, the department has not done more to protect strategically important stores from fire", the report said. "The risk is a crucial defence issue and should be treated with great concern by those responsible for the fighting capability of the services."

The committee found that measures to lower the fire risks to an acceptable level took up to ten years to introduce. "We are most concerned at the department's failure to address seriously enough or quickly enough the consequent risk to the extremely valuable public assets in their storehouses", it said.

Officials told the MPs that the risks had been reduced since a fire in 1983 destroyed £169 million worth of stores. The fire at Donnington in 1988 destroyed spares for many fighting vehicles, such as the Challenger and Chieftain battle tanks.

House of Commons committee of public accounts sixteenth report: *Ministry of Defence: Fire Protection at Main Store Depots* (Stationery Office; £8.90).

UN report expected on arms sale list

By John Winder

A UNITED Nations report is expected soon on John Major's suggestion of a universal register of arms sales, and it will be discussed at the economic summit next month, the Earl of Calthorpe, minister for foreign affairs, said in a Lords debate last night on arms sales to developing countries.

The government had been pursuing the initiative with other members of the security council which had formed an expert group to deal with it. Several peers demanded an end to the secrecy surrounding the export of arms.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of the Labour peers, said that arms manufacturers faced with reduced military purchases because of the end of the cold war did not just go home to read the New Tes-

tament and thank the Lord for the blessings of disarmament.

"They look for new customers and they are not always fussy who they are."

Lord Trefgarne (C), who as a defence minister had responsibility for controlling arms exports, said that an arms sale register would be difficult to operate and it would be unfortunate if one was introduced but was not effective, being used only by those who wanted to use it.

Lord Mayhew (Lib Dem) said that the government should support the practice of granting development aid in inverse proportion to a country's arms purchases, an acceptable form of economic imperialism.

Parties fight over capital

By Our Parliamentary Staff

LONDON is dirty, the streets are clogged with traffic, the Tube is a nightmare and the only answer is a new strategic authority. That is the Labour view as expressed by Bryan Gould, the party's environment spokesman, when he opened a Commons debate on the capital last night.

However, according to the government, it compares well with any other important capital. Investment in its transport infrastructure is being increased all the time, the dirty streets are the fault of the Labour-controlled boroughs and the last thing it needs is a new layer of bureaucracy.

Mr Gould said that Londoners travelling to work suf-



Hoey: sport is no longer co-ordinated

fered a daily nightmare on the Underground, an experience not shared by ministers as they swept past in chauffeur-driven cars. Traffic congestion had worsened until the average speed was about the same as at the turn of the century. Housing was scarce, with thousands homeless. They now had the shameful spectacle of young people begging in the streets by day and sleeping in the streets by night.

By contrast, Michael Portillo, the local government and inner cities minister, pointed to the millions being spent on the Underground and the Docklands Light Railway.

Kate Hoey (Vauxhall, Lab) complained that since the abolition of the GLC sport was no longer co-ordinated in London and young people were denied opportunities. London had been denied the opportunity to bid for the Olympics.

Unions strong in weak areas

By Our Industrial Editor

TRADE union strength is now confined largely to minority areas of employment, according to an analysis by *The Times* of figures announced yesterday by the government.

The employment department announced the tenth consecutive fall in trade union membership from a peak of 13.3 million in 1979 to 10.2 million at the end of 1989. Membership is now 24 per cent below the peak level, and figures to be published by the TUC at the end of the month will confirm a further drop of about 250,000 members last year.

The government pointed out that, unlike in the early Eighties, the number of employees increased after 1986 while membership of the trade unions continued to fall - so that "the decline in trade union membership since then cannot be attributed to a fall in employee numbers". For the first time

since 1981, the government's figures sub-divided the trade union membership figures by sex: a total of 63 per cent of members are men, and 37 per cent women.

The figures, in the employment department's monthly *Gazette*, also give for the first time detailed estimates of union density, the proportion of employees who are union members. An analysis of the figures suggests that union strength is concentrated in minority

areas of employment. Overall density, as the table shows, stands at 39 per cent of employees, but is heavily buttressed by unionisation of the public sector, where density stands at 66 per cent, compared with only 32 per cent in the private sector.

Density is higher in manufacturing, but manufacturing forms a small and shrinking part of overall employment. Service sector density at 43 per cent looks relatively healthy, but, once

public services are taken out of the figures, density in the private services sector is only 28 per cent.

Unions are strong in individual industries such as railways and coalmining, which have membership densities of 94 and 90 per cent respectively. But those industries account for only 0.6 and 0.4 per cent of total employment.

By contrast, some of the areas where union density is lowest form high proportions of total employment. General business services, for instance, has a density of only 8 per cent, but comprises 7 per cent of all employment.

The government's figures show that union density among management and professional staff at 42 per cent, again heavily supported by the public sector, is approaching the density among craft workers (50 per cent) and general labourers (54 per cent).

	Proportion of employees in unions %	Proportion of total employment %
All	39	25
Public sector	66	25
Private sector	32	75
Manufacturing	40	26
Services	49	69
public sector	68	22
private sector	28	47
Agriculture	13	1.4
Construction	30	4.8

Sources: *The Times*, derived from DE



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Car makers' block on British buyers 'flouts EC rules'

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

CAR MAKERS are refusing to supply British motorists trying to take advantage of cheaper prices on the Continent, according to *Which?*, the consumer magazine.

Manufacturers are bound under European Community legislation to supply dealers with right-hand drive cars for sale to British customers prepared to travel abroad to find prices up to £2,000 or more cheaper. But *Which?* says that car manufacturers may be flouting EC law by illegally blocking the supply of cars to Britain.

The cars have to be supplied at the same price by European dealers as those going to their local customers. Motorists who have tried to make personal imports reported to *Which?* that continental dealers claimed they could not supply a right-hand drive or quoted long delivery periods, often more than six months. Others quoted prices higher than British ones.

Which? says that the motor industry has been unwilling to co-operate to the extent that the magazine has been forced to suspend publication of its own advice leaflet. Sue Leggate, the magazine's editor, said: "Manufacturers appear to be using their muscle to deny cheaper cars to British motorists. In practice, it seems that a number of

manufacturers continue to flout European law. If they are adopting these policies, they are breaking EC law."

Sir Leon Brittan, European Commissioner responsible for competition, has asked car makers for written explanations as to why prices vary so widely across Europe. He is, however, certain to await the outcome of a Monopolies and Mergers Commission enquiry in Britain which should be completed by August. Although the EC allows a 12 per cent variation, a provisional report from the MMC found that pre-tax prices could be 50 per cent cheaper in Europe.

Car firms have rejected the findings and briefed lawyers to outline their pricing policies to the MMC. They will emphasise that dealer discounts in Britain make prices lower than the showroom sticker suggests while specification levels are higher. The latest *Which?* report, however, says that a Rover Montego, made in Birmingham, would be about £2,257 cheaper pre-tax from a showroom in The Netherlands. A Ford Fiesta, built at Dagenham, Essex, cost 32 per cent less in Belgium.

The magazine's researchers say the differences cannot be "easily explained away" and reports that pre-tax prices in the United States are even cheaper than in Europe. *Which?* claims that a Honda Civic 1.6i was 44 per cent cheaper in the US than Britain, representing a saving of £4,655.

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Bags of oomph: a furry line of bearskins from handmen of the Household Division during beating retreat on Horse Guards Parade yesterday

Where there's a will there may be problems

By PAUL WILKINSON

SEVEN out of ten people die without making a will, leaving problems instead of property to their families, says the Consumers Association magazine *Which?* Even when wills are drawn up there can still be difficulties with badly prepared paperwork.

Six *Which?* readers had wills drawn up by a number of different services: 18 solicitors, six independent will-writing companies and two banks. The results were shown to a panel of experts, who declared them "far from perfect".

Of the 26 final documents, seven were "good", 17 all right, but "a bit rough and ready" and two "incomplete". One solicitor's firm produced a will which did not

provide what the client wanted, and a will-writing company offered documents of which the experts said: "It is difficult to imagine these wills could have been drawn up by anyone offering services as a will-maker."

An Ulster lawyer refused to draw up a will unless he was named as executor, an attitude considered by the Northern

Ireland Law Society as "inappropriate conduct".

The experts said the most common criticisms were that the wills did not cover all possibilities, did not give powers to trustees, failed to deal with divorce and did not provide a survivorship clause to avoid inheritance tax.

Which? is concerned by the lack of regulation for the

growing number of will-writing firms. Most staff were given training, but professional qualifications were not required and there were "no proper channels for complaints".

Prices varied from no charge by the Northern Bank, provided they were named executors, to £50 for other banks and solicitors.

Fog of words masks forecasts' accuracy

TELEVISION weather forecasts are usually accurate, no matter what most people may think, the Consumers' Association magazine, *Which?*, says. The trouble is that we remember only about a third of the information that we are given (Paul Wilkinson writes).

Setting aside Michael Fish's faux pas over the October 1987 hurricane that devastated much of southern England, the BBC's 5.55pm forecast has been correct 84 times out of 100, the magazine says.

Which? blames public scepticism about forecasts' accuracy on the giving of too much information in too little time, and confusion over terms used. The magazine says that people have difficulty extracting information they need because details are given for different parts of the country and different times of day.

Forecasters should speak more slowly, repeat key information and pause more often, *Which?* suggests. The Meteorological Office should

adopt the American method of emphasising a situation's uncertainty by referring to the percentage chance of an event, it says, and there should be more competition from independent weather companies.

Which? tries to explain forecaster's jargon. High pressure or anticyclones bring settled weather with clear skies. In summer, that should mean warm sunshine, but in winter it indicates frost and possibly fog. Low pressure or a depression brings disturbed weather, often windy with rain or snow in winter. A ridge is high pressure away from the centre of an anticyclone, and a trough is its low pressure equivalent.

Fronts mark the meeting of air masses of different temperatures. A cold front is preceded by a narrow rain belt and followed by brighter weather. A warm front usually has ahead a rain belt up to 200 miles wide. After it, comes cloud and possibly more rain.

Leading article, page 15

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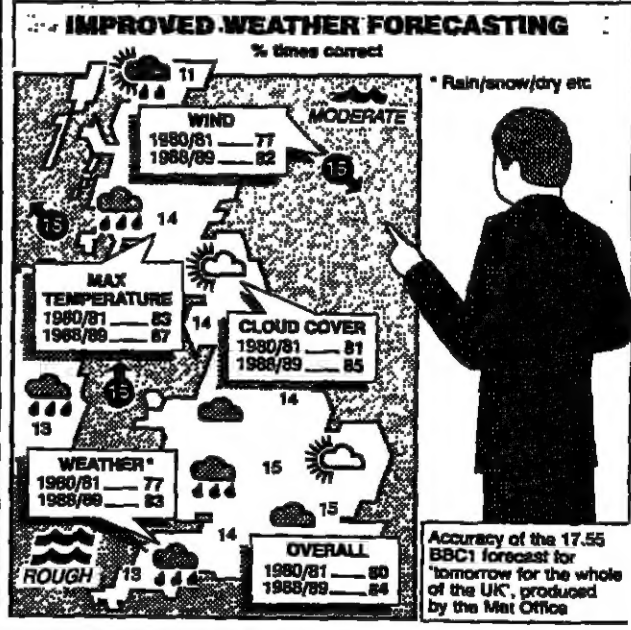
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Morale blow to doctors

By JILL SEERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

FORTY-FIVE per cent of consultants have considered taking early retirement as a result of the health service changes, according to a British Medical Association survey published yesterday.

The survey of 900 consultants shows that 51 per cent of hospital senior doctors are suffering from poor morale, and three quarters of senior doctors feel less valued by the government than they were five years ago. More than two in five consultants said they would retire tomorrow if their full pension could be guaranteed and 18 per cent have considered leaving the health service for private practice.

The most dissatisfied consultants were working in South West Thames, Northern, Yorkshire, Oxford and West Midlands regional health regions. Doctors in East Anglia, Northern Ireland and Wales reported higher levels of morale. Although 68 per cent of doctors had high levels of job satisfaction more than half the consultants said their job satisfaction was worse or much worse than it was five years ago. Among those whose job satisfaction was low or very low, 84 per cent believed the reforms would make matters worse.

John Chawner, chairman of the BMA's consultants' committee, said that only 1 per cent of consultants thought the reforms would greatly improve their level of job satisfaction.

No charge after baby is killed

Three boys aged 12 were arrested after a wooden plank, hurled from the roof of a 24-floor tower block, landed on an 18-month-old girl playing in a garden. But they will not be brought to court, police told an inquest yesterday.

No one saw the plank hit the baby and there was no firm evidence that the boys were on the roof of Balfour Tower, Detective Inspector William Cutts told an inquest at Poplar, east London, yesterday. The coroner, Dr Douglas Chambers, recorded an open verdict on Alia Begum, who died in the London Hospital on July 11 last year.

Boys accused

Two boys aged 14 and 16 who were alleged to have caused £50,000 damage to a train at Middlesbrough, Cleveland, by obstructing the track with a 750cc motor cycle last Sunday were remanded into local authority care for a week by Teesside magistrates.

Action settled

A brother of the Belfast solicitor Pat Finucane, who was murdered by loyalists two years ago, settled out of court yesterday after suing the army for false imprisonment. Martin Finucane's action followed his arrest in Londonderry three years ago.

Nuclear blight

The Lake District village of Gosforth, Cumbria, is to demand compensation for tourism losses and lower house prices if an underground nuclear waste repository is built near by at Sellafield.

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South Africa votes to scrap race curbs on land ownership

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

RESIDENTIAL apartheid and racial restrictions on land ownership were finally scrapped yesterday when parliament in Cape Town passed a composite bill abolishing the Group Areas Act of 1966 and the Land Acts of 1916 and 1936. The reforms are to take effect at the end of the month, along with repeal of the Population Registration Act of 1950, regarded as the cornerstone of apartheid.

The bill was bitterly opposed in the white House of Assembly by the far-right Conservative party, which branded it irresponsible and disloyal. The Conservatives' spokesman, Jan Hoon, said the government would have to kill whites to make them give up their land. But Peter Soal, for the liberal Democratic party, expressed unqualified approval. "We say oh, happy day. We rejoice with all those who feel the yoke of oppression being lifted," he said.

The reform bill abolishes the long-standing reservation of 87 per cent of land for whites, but the government has ruled out as impractical any large-scale restitution of property to those forcibly removed under apartheid.

Pretoria has also taken a tentative step towards phasing

out apartheid in education, but says it may continue to fund schools for whites only. Under reform proposals tabled in parliament, the education system would be based on geography rather than race, with the concept of five associations as its cornerstone. A single system with regional authorities would replace the present cumbersome bureaucracy of 19 administrations for separate races.

But Dr Johan Garbers, the director-general of national education, made it clear that those whites who wished to preserve "autogenous" schooling for their children would be allowed to do so. "If you have parents saying I want my child to have a very conservative Christian education, that must be possible," he said.

It is proposed that primary education be compulsory and free, and that community colleges be established as an intermediary between secondary schools and universities. At present, primary schooling is compulsory only for whites.

The vague attempt to tackle arguably the most emotive issue in the reform process was sharply criticised by the National Education Co-ordinating Committee, an anti-

apartheid organization affiliated to the African National Congress. Its spokesman, Mel Hloland, said the proposals were inadequate and had not addressed historic imbalances in the provision of classrooms, teachers and textbooks.

David Maepa, the chairman of the Soweto education committee, said: "They are at best misguided intentions and at worst mere rearrangements of furniture in an old and discredited house."

The gap in per capita expenditure between white and black pupils has narrowed in the past decade, but whites still receive almost four times more than blacks. While there was a shortage of 160,000 classroom places in black state schools last year, there were almost 180,000 vacancies in white schools. The official opening of state schools to all races last year has resulted in little more than 5,000 black pupils attending white establishments.



Schooled for war: a 16-year-old rebel girl on patrol in Addis Ababa yesterday

Ethiopians build new shanty town on tortured earth

From TIM DEAGLE IN ADDIS ABABA

THE still smouldering site of the powerful explosions that ripped through an ammunition depot and shanty town in Addis Ababa, killing more than 100 people and burying an unknown number under the remains of their homes, is a day later reminiscent of an abandoned battlefield.

A thick layer of ash, charred timber, jagged shrapnel, grenades and countless thousands of live bullets blanket the torn and seared ground. Hundreds of unexploded anti-aircraft and artillery shells litter the still warm earth, many of them twisted by the heat and power of the blast.

The frequent loud reports of still-exploding ammunition in the crater sends dozens of curious onlookers diving for cover. But within a few minutes they are back, desperately wanting to see the source of the spectacular display that both fascinated and terrified the city the day before.

Behind them rescue wor-

kers and the surviving residents of the shanty town continue the gruesome task of sifting through the debris for bodies. But some are beginning the task of rebuilding their homes out of the debris. Incredibly, new walls made from rubble and roofs of torn corrugated iron are already rising from the scorched earth.

A woman carrying a sheet of iron that is soon to be part of her new roof and wearing a cloak badly singed at the edges sat down and stopped for five minutes to talk. "It was terrible, that is all I can say. I myself lost three members of my family, and we still haven't found my brother, but we are still alive and we must build our houses again. What is the point of giving up? Yesterday I gave up, but today I changed my mind."

Ethiopia's new authorities took control of the eastern town of Jijiga, a centre for famine relief operations, aid workers said here yesterday.

Release of tapes casts shadow on Nixon comeback

From SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

WAIT long enough and almost anything will come back into fashion, including a revision of former US president Richard Nixon's good name.

Over several years the Republican has climbed back into favour with political pundits after his disgrace two decades ago for helping to cover up the theft of documents from the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate apartments in Washington. Mr Nixon has travelled to Moscow to encourage President Gorbachev's democratic reforms, commented on foreign policy for *The Washington Post*, once among his most scathing critics, and is writing a book about Sino-US relations.

But the release to the public this week of more than 47 hours of recorded conversations between the 37th president and his senior advisers has clouded his comeback. The portrait that emerges of a man both paranoid and vindictive is unlikely to find space in the Nixon library, opened last year in California.

The tapes contain lashings of expletives, anti-Semitic remarks and evidence of Mr Nixon's distrust for almost everyone close to the Oval Office. The press, bureaucrats and even the people he ap-

pointed to his cabinet do not escape his contempt.

"We can leave the whole goddamn government empty and it wouldn't hurt the world one bit," remarks Mr Nixon's chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, as he boss runs through a list of staff he intends to cut from a range of departments. "The whole goddamn bunch go out," muses Mr Nixon, scanning the names. "You're out. You're out. You're finished. Knock the hell out of there."

The president is heard agreeing with Mr Haldeman that it might be a sound idea to hire "thugs" from the teamsters' union to "go in and knock (the) heads off" protesters against the Vietnam war.

The conversations are the last of the Watergate tapes to be released, following the disclosure of the most incriminating 12 hours during the trials of the ex-president's colleagues. The latest batch is on display at the National Archives in a Washington suburb, purged of libellous comments about living people and details deemed a threat to national security.

Repeatedly, Mr Nixon reveals himself as prepared from the outset to use underhand measures, including wire-taps, to shame his political opponents, while apparently oblivious to the seriousness of the Watergate burglary.

The tapes also offer a bitter-sweet hindsight as Mr Nixon congratulates himself for having the idea to install a taping system in his White House to gain a thorough record of his administration. That brain-wave, of course, undid him. "I'm damn glad we have it, aren't you?" he says to Mr Haldeman. "It's helpful because, while it has some things that, ah, we prefer we wouldn't have said, we also have some things that were... pretty good..."



Nixon: expletives and anti-Semitic comments

Mexicans puzzled by green award

From ANDREA DABROWSKI IN MEXICO CITY

THE award yesterday of the United Earth prize to President Salinas of Mexico, in recognition of his leadership in protecting the environment, has caused amusement among the 20 million people of the Mexican capital who daily choke on the world's worst pollution. It has also led to suggestions that the president refrain from accepting it.

When the choice of President Salinas was announced last month, Mexicans wondered whether it was April Fool's Day. Days later the nightly television programme *24 Hours*, which serves as the government's propaganda tool, told Mexicans about his declaration of an international reserve for turtles on the Pacific coast and the creation of the continent's first sanc-

tuary for the white dove. Though Señor Salinas has introduced some measures that deserve praise, like closing the capital's largest oil refinery in March, ecologists say that, in view of the capital's disastrous pollution, the prize seems to be rewarding initiatives rather than results.

The prize, dubbed the "Green Nobel" by the local press, was recently instituted by Claes Nobel, a relation of Alfred Nobel, the founder of the Nobel prize, with the help of the UN after the Swedish Academy rejected his idea.

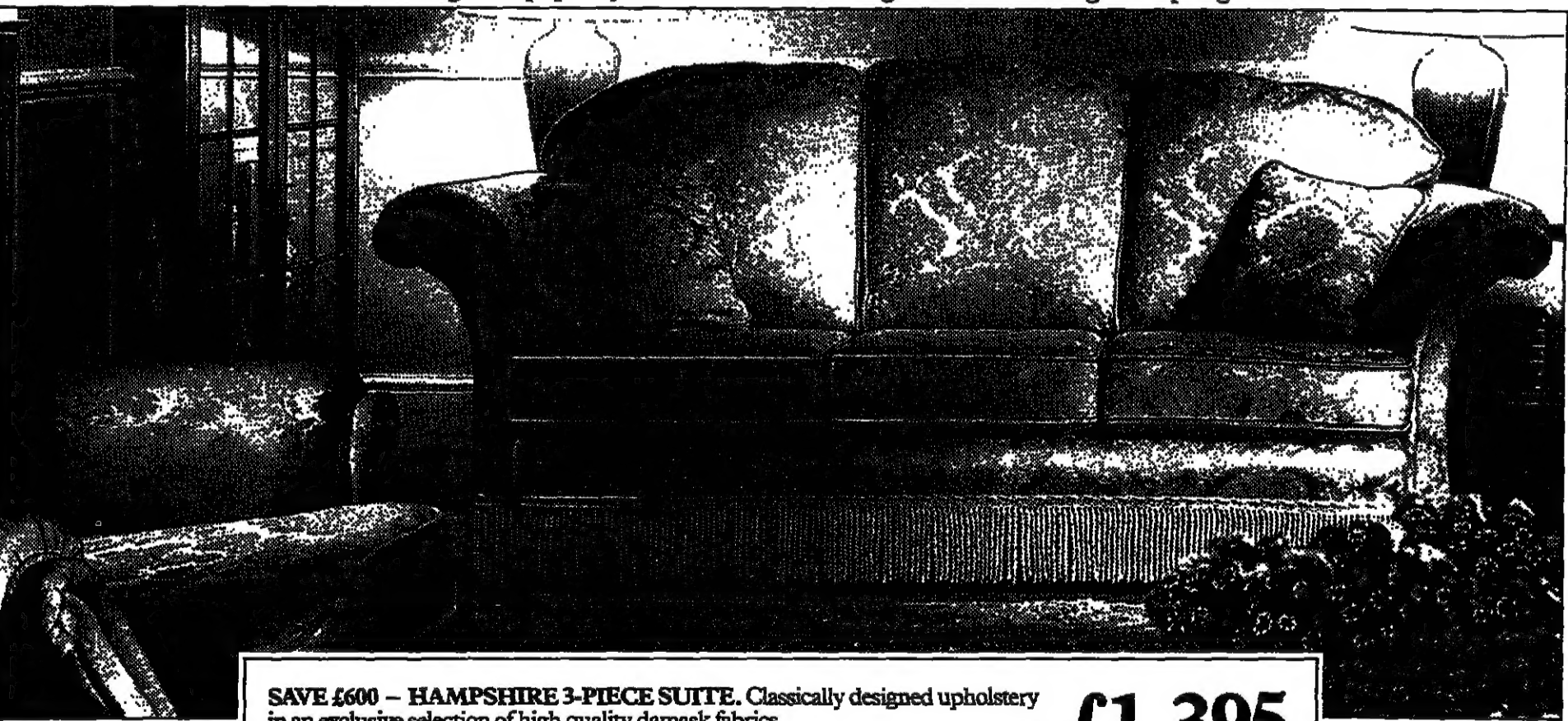
"It is clear that whoever is behind this has not the slightest idea of the true situation in Mexico," said Enrique Calderón, director of the scientific Rosenbluth Foundation based in Mexico City.

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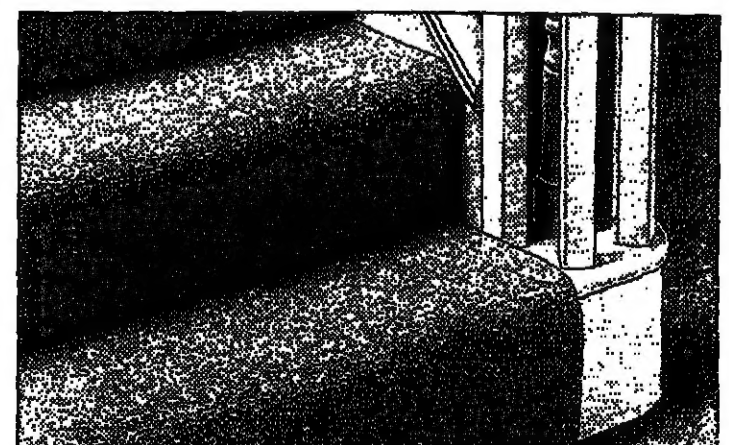
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Nato offers consolation prizes to its old enemies in the east



Wörner has been refining a firm but friendly message

FROM the moment east European governments knew the Warsaw Pact was to be finished, their leaders have been coming to Nato in search of a new political family. Nato ministers are gathering in Copenhagen today to give their answer: the new democracies are welcome to almost everything short of membership of the alliance.

The shrinking of Soviet power and the end of the Warsaw Pact left Nato with two outstanding dilemmas. For months Manfred Wörner, the organisation's secretary-general, and his officials have been refining a friendly but firm message to fans in eastern Europe desperate to join any international group carrying real respect.

President Havel of Czechoslovakia and President Walesa of Poland are happy to participate in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Gently but firmly, Nato will today tell members of the defunct Warsaw Pact that membership is not available to them, George Brock writes from Copenhagen

despite being aware that it probably could not stop a brawl in a bar. They are looking for friends who will impress their old Soviet conquerors in the event of there ever being a government in Moscow with hopes of reimposing Kremlin rule over its neighbours.

Nato's rejection will embody a list of compensatory gestures with which the east Europeans will have to content themselves for the time being. The rejection will also try to bury the illogical idea that there can be any such thing as associate membership of Nato. If allies are bound by an automatic duty to fight for any

one of their number under attack, there is only one kind of membership which counts. A country can be inside or outside such an alliance, but not in some intermediate state.

This is an indirect way of setting out the facts, already evident to the Poles: the Soviet military would not take kindly to any Nato attempt to expand to the East. Nato's current policy is based on the premise of most Western statesmanship towards President Gorbachev: that everything possible should be done to avoid helping his political enemies in the Soviet army. Instead, east European and Soviet soldiers

and bureaucrats will be offered courses in Western military academies, invited to symposiums and seminars, and offered advice on how to convert defence industries to peaceful use.

The Copenhagen meeting, scheduled to last two days, will otherwise continue the running skirmish between various multinational organisations bidding for the leading role in running Europe's armies by the year 2000. The current duel pits the British and French governments, representing respectively the "Atlanticist" and "European" choices, against each other. America and Germany hover uncertainly on the sidelines.

Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, made a start in putting his view in Paris on Tuesday, criticising Nato's plan for a rapid reaction force. Defence, one of the most loaded questions in the new European

Community treaty now being written by the 12 governments, will be high on the agenda at the end of June. But the issue is not likely to be settled before another Nato summit in November in Rome.

Britain wants to bend Nato into a new shape to suit the realities of the post-Cold War era. Defence, London has argued throughout this year, should be kept out of the EC, whose members have neither the money nor the money to give or accept military guarantees. France, always resentful and suspicious of anything dominated by America, and apparently convinced that US troops will eventually leave Europe altogether, wants to lay the early foundations of an independent European defence capability run by the community.

Germany sits on the fence, unhappy with a European

assertiveness which might drive America back across the Atlantic. America itself is caught between its view that Europe should do more in its own defence and horror that Europeans might turn themselves into a disagreeable caucus inside Nato.

London: Sir Michael Alexander, the British ambassador to Nato, is also to be appointed Britain's permanent representative to the Western European Union as a demonstration of Britain's commitment to close co-operation between the two bodies. Mr Hurd announced yesterday (Michael Binyon writes).

Addressing the union's assembly in Paris, the foreign secretary insisted, however, that the WEU should remain distinct from Nato and the institutions of political union in the EC, and said it should serve as a bridge between them.

Americans see new Gatt hopes for averting trade war

By ROSEMARY RUGHTER

AFTER six months of deadlock, there is now a serious chance of achieving the breakthrough on agricultural protectionism needed to save the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Americans believe. At this year's annual ministerial meeting of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, which ended in Paris yesterday, Carla Hills, President Bush's trade negotiator, claimed that she had succeeded in selling a plan of action to ministers of the European Community and that genuine negotiations can start.

Yesterday's closing communiqué by the OECD's 24-member countries agreed that the Uruguay round had "the highest priority on the inter-

national economic agenda". No deadline for concluding the round was set, beyond the hopes that agreement could be reached by the end of the year. But for the first time, all 12 EC governments agreed to negotiate "specific binding commitments on each of the following areas: domestic support, market access and export competition". The EC's refusal to negotiate separately on reduction of price supports to farmers, barriers against imports and the further subsidies it pays to dump overpriced EC farm goods on world markets, have been stumbling blocks in the round. The United States and its allies at the Gatt want particularly deep cuts in the EC's export subsidies.

The main source of American optimism however is

their impression that the European Commission is, in the words of a senior American official, "turning full wheel" on agricultural reform. Significantly, Mrs Hills failed to obtain the EC commitment she sought to reach outline agreement on farm trade by July 31, before summer holidays interrupt negotiations. Frans Andriessen, the European trade commissioner, claimed that while he shared her optimism nobody should expect a "political breakthrough" until after the summer break, but the Americans believe that Mr Andriessen's reticence about timing is linked to the immediate priority Ray MacSharry the EC agriculture commissioner, wants to give to reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP). Mr MacSharry has told American negotiators that this internal reform will provide the momentum for solid political concessions at the Gatt.

The United States believes such a delay would again put the outcome of the round in doubt. But Washington now believes Mr MacSharry to be acting in good faith. This week in Paris, when the Irish banked at making specific commitments on agriculture, Mr MacSharry, an Irishman, is reported to have told Dublin to drop its objections.

The senior American official also said that Washington had found "a new dynamic" in Germany, hitherto as stubborn as France in its defence of the CAP. Jürgen Möllemann, the German economic minister, is reported to have told Arthur Dunkel, the director-general of the Gatt, to press hard for a deal on agriculture by mid-July - and told him that fresh deadlock could even be beneficial if it forced heads of government at the Western economic summit on July 15 to intervene.

There is a feeling that at least EC farm ministers will, this time, be left out of the negotiations. British officials say that the commission, being responsible for all trade negotiations on behalf of the Twelve, should be asked to go ahead and make what concessions are necessary to save the round without fresh instructions from either farm ministers or from the European Council.

Letters, page 15

Bush backs G7 Gorbachev visit

By MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON AND RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

PRESIDENT Bush told John Major yesterday that he will not object to President Gorbachev's attendance at next month's Group of Seven (G7) summit of heads of the world's leading industrialised nations in London.

The prime minister is expected to announce later this week that Mr Gorbachev will visit London next month to meet G7 leaders. He is having final consultations with other G7 leaders on the format under which the Soviet president will meet them. Senior Whitehall sources said that it was likely Mr Gorbachev's visit to London would coincide with the end of the summit next month. The sources insisted that he would not participate in the summit itself. It is likely that Mr Gorbachev would be able to meet leaders of the G7 group either at a formal dinner or separately, or both.

Although the White House emphasised that a final decision rested with Mr Major as the summit's host, the administration's willingness to discuss its earlier reservations

means that an invitation to the Soviet leader is inevitable. An American team has arrived in London to help plan the summit, and a principal task will be to decide how Mr Gorbachev should be allowed to present the G7 with his plans for economic and political reform in the Soviet Union. Washington remains determined that his presence should not distract the summit from other urgent economic issues, and that he should not be able to use the occasion as a "grandstand" for soliciting Western aid.

"The G7 will not become the G8," one official insisted, meaning that the Soviet leader will not be sitting at the summit table with the other leaders. The expectation is that he will be invited to address the participants at some stage during the proceedings, which last from July 14-16. Two weeks ago American officials were quoted as saying that the idea of Mr Gorbachev attending at the G7 was a "non-starter".



Winning smiles: President Gorbachev and Gro Harlem Brundtland, the prime minister of Norway, at a welcoming ceremony for the Soviet leader at Oslo airport yesterday before he received the Nobel Peace Prize. During his address he urged the West to support his reforms. Gorbachev's plea, page 1; Leading article, page 15

Ryzhkov seeks the nostalgic vote

The contest for the Russian presidency is under way. Bruce Clark reports from Ufa on the campaign of Nikolai Ryzhkov, the former Soviet prime minister

THE smooth, American-trained diplomat helping to run Nikolai Ryzhkov's campaign for the Russian presidency sighed when a reporter asked nervously for a drink - other than polluted local tapwater - before a two-hour bus journey in the baking sun.

"I'm rather thirsty myself, but I am afraid that this is not a city of drinks," the dapper young man had to admit, looking round at Salavat, a petrochemical centre of 150,000 people, which the former Soviet prime minister had just visited. The city was built on the eastern edge of Europe about 40 years ago with the help of convict labour, but its buildings and steep roofs of corrugated iron looked much older.

The polite manners of its inhabitants, whose features range from pale European to high-cheeked Mongolian, also seem to have come from another age, no less than the crude slogans and posters anticipating the final victory of communism. But for all

their old-fashioned provincial courtesy, people here are as puzzled and angry about declining living standards as their compatriots in Moscow.

Drinks are not the only shortage. There is a scarcity of affordable clothes, particularly for children, although a nearby factory produces them. Sugar is rationed although the local farms are full of sugar beet. In an area of lavish pastures, the monthly meat ration is 4lb. "In the old days we did not have much money, but it seemed to be enough," was a typical comment from a housewife.

A pioneer of reform in the early Gorbachev years, Mr Ryzhkov is now identified as the man who wants to slow down the dismantling of the communist economy. Promising to defend the Soviet people's "socialist gains", the

former prime minister said that he would resist the onset of creeping capitalism and the sale of enterprises to "millionaires and foreigners".

If factories were to be privatised, then their workers should get first refusal of the shares. Nor should the country mortgage itself by borrowing from the West to the tune of hundreds of billions of dollars "which our children will hardly be able to pay off".

His implication that billions of Western dollars were there for the asking would sound like wishful thinking to the hard-pressed Kremlin economists who have been quoting White House approval.

Salavat is a long way from Washington, but its residents, who gave no more than polite applause and served up some tough questions (why, for example, had he never inspected the town and its ecological problems when he was prime minister?) may conceivably have a firmer grasp on some hard modern realities than their visitor.

Romanian officers may train in Britain

London - In a further sign of increasing co-operation between East and West, Lieutenant-General Nicolae Spiroiu, the Romanian defence minister, wants to send some of his officers to Sandhurst and is seeking help from the West to build the next generation of armoured vehicles (Michael Evans writes).

General Spiroiu thinks the British system of training officers is the best in the world and plans to discuss training Romanian officers in Britain with Tom King, the defence secretary, today.

Yesterday, General Spiroiu said plans to modernise the Romanian army were unlikely to get far this year because of a diminishing defence budget. He said his country had no enemies, although there was concern about instability in the Balkans. His country was seeking Western radios and communication systems.

Belgrade accord

Belgrade - Two Yugoslav republics which are threatening to secede gave their support to a compromise proposal aimed at breaking the deadlock over future "power" arrangements and avoiding civil war.

Croatia and Slovenia supported the idea of a loose federation of sovereign republics as a starting point for renewed talks in Sarajevo. (Reuters)

Court struggle

Kiev - The trial of the Ukrainian nationalist leader, Stepan Khmara, was postponed yet again after more than 50 troops dragged his co-defendants from the courtroom. The trial has been described by the opposition as an attempt to silence Ukraine's democratic forces.

Madrid blast

Madrid - A bomb killed a Spanish air force officer, aged 52, and injured six students aged between 14 and 17 in Madrid. It was the third terror attack in eight days, as the Basque separatist group Eta apparently sought to put pressure on the government to resume talks with its leaders.

Aids enquiry

Paris - An enquiry has been ordered into claims that the health ministry's blood transfusion centre knowingly used blood infected with the Aids virus. Parliament was told a committee would establish the sequence of events in 1985, when the transfusion centre is accused of having used infected blood. (Reuters)

Panga murders

Nairobi - A British woman, Julie Rzewek, and her daughter, Natasha, aged eight, were battered and hacked to death by intruders armed with pangas at their home here on Saturday, according to sources at the child's school. The police said that a man who worked for the family had disappeared. (AFP)

Child enquiries

Bonn - Fifty enquiries about the forced adoption of children by the old East German regime have been made so far at the special investigating clearing house set up in Berlin, according to Thomas Krüger, the Berlin youth senator. He said it was wrong to suggest that there were thousands of such cases.

Berlin flap

Berlin - A bird hunt has been launched, complete with two-man catch squads equipped with blankets, after the best known parrot at Berlin Zoo escaped during a storm. The parrot used strong winds to flap its way out of its open-top enclosure. Whoever finds the parrot will get lifelong free entry to the zoo. (AFP)

Bonn's rail jewel is crown of thorns

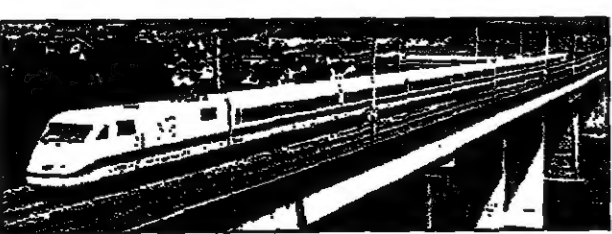
From IAN MURRAY IN BONN

FOR more than a decade Germans have been waiting for their own high-speed rail service. Despite the fact that it finally was launched last weekend, many of its passengers are still waiting.

The first streamlined, bullet-shaped InterCity Express - or ICE, as it has become known - left Munich for Hamburg just after 5am on Sunday to inaugurate what was meant to be a regular six-hour journey at 156 mph. After a spate of breakdowns, including the electric engines, the super flush toilets and the microwave ovens and beer cooler in the restaurant car, all 25 "trains of tomorrow" are having to be overhauled.

Teams of mechanics are working overtime at Deutsche Bundesbahn's (DB) workshops in Hamburg trying to repair five express trains a night. Their main jobs are to change toilet filters, revamp the automatic door opening systems and track down a fault in the engine's drive head, which has stopped several of the trains in their specially built tracks.

With the help of a extensive



Stopped in its tracks: Germany's InterCity Express

advertising campaign, DB pre-sold 90 per cent of the first class seats for the rest of this month, even though the ticket price is 14 per cent higher than the normal fare. Now DB has promised to reimburse the surcharge to passengers aboard trains arriving more than half an hour late.

Only 55 per cent of the Sunday services were on time and although the proportion rose to 89 per cent yesterday, the mystery drive head problem was still causing delays. Moreover, ICE engine Hercules was half an hour late leaving Fulda because it had needed to have all its wheels checked. ICE engine Lindeburg Huffer broke down and had to suffer the indignity of being pulled by an ordinary locomotive from Kassel to Hamburg.

Once aboard the trains passengers have found plenty to complain about. The promised videos and stereo headphones are unavailable to all but a few first class passengers. The beer does not pour and the microwaves do not warm. Worst of all, the toilets cannot be flushed with success. A DB spokesman said the new toilet system had been tested but not at full capacity.

A government clampdown on spending means that no reserve engines have been built as replacements. However, five years of intensive testing were meant to have ironed out all likely German problems and, unlike Britain's abortive Advanced Passenger Train, the ICE project was successful - at least until it went into service. First approved in 1979, a prototype train took the world speed record in 1982, travelling at

313 mph. In 1985 the production model began tests.

Despite planning difficulties and runaway costs, DB persuaded the government to go on helping to pay for the development, arguing that the train would lure motorists off the roads, reduce demand on Germany's airspace and ultimately help to pull the rail system out of bankruptcy. Although the tracks, signalling equipment and rolling stock have cost about £5.5 billion of taxpayers' money, the ICE was warmly welcomed by the public. Thousands inspected it on open days and there was considerable national pride before the first scheduled run.

Given all the delays, according to the DB spokesman in Frankfurt, the passengers are still showing great understanding for what he insists are no more than teething problems. Even the rail union is rallying to the defence of the ICE. The experts must have known about the weaknesses, said Rudi Schäfer, the union president. They should have delayed the inaugural service rather than expose the train to so much bad publicity. The planners should not have rushed into the new ICE age.



Bufi asked to head a caretaker government

Albanian leader chosen

Vienna - The Albanian president, Ramiz Alia, yesterday named Ylli Bufi as prime minister, officials said in Tirana. Mr Bufi, aged 40, currently minister of food, will head a multi-party caretaker government to lead the country into new elections.

The appointment follows the resignation of the communist government under an all-party deal aimed at ending a 20-day general strike that has crippled Albania, Europe's poorest country. (Reuters)

Record number face terror of the 'bac'

From PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

WITH nerves jangling and a certain terror in the hands, some 600,000 French schoolchildren yesterday embarked on the annual assault course of the baccalauréat. As usual, the dreaded four-hour philosophy paper came first, and as usual, some of the questions seemed more suited to rambling discussions about life over black coffee in a Left Bank cafe than a make-or-break examination for 17-year-olds.

How would you like to be confronted at 7.45 am with "Can self-knowledge ever be truly sincere?" or "Is there any such thing as a science of the unconscious?" As for works of the great thinkers, imagine having devoted your frantic final revision to Rousseau, Hegel and Sartre only to discover that yesterday's paper demanded a thorough acquaintance with Kant, Bergson and Merleau-Ponty.

Although the vast majority of pupils only encountered philosophy in their final year at school, the French educational system deems mastery of this subject to be obligatory

in preparation for the world beyond the classroom. No philosophy pass, no "bac", no automatic right to a university place; only the doleful prospect of having to take it all over again next June.

As the record number of entrants this year underlines, getting through the baccalauréat has become the yardstick by which most of them will be judged as adults, a vital key to their future advancement. Yet as pupils and teachers, parents and educationists routinely complain, the traditional system - based loosely upon the Napoleonic decree that established it in 1808 - is crying out for thorough reform.

Most critics argue that an examination founded on gradation, not to say elitism, assumptions about the nature of French intellectualism is patently unsuited to mass education at the end of the 20th century. It has fallen to Lionel Jospin, the education minister, to do battle on this issue, in the knowledge that it has scarred and defeated a good few of his predecessors.

State of siege gives Islamic militants a partial victory

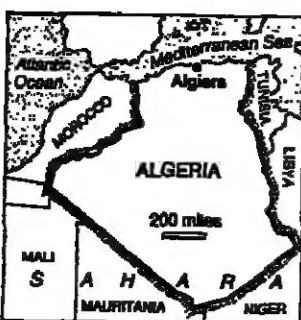
FROM PENNY GIBBONS
IN ALGERIA

PRESIDENT Chadli Benjedid has yielded, it is said, to pressure from Islamic fundamentalists by dismissing his government, declaring a state of siege and announcing the postponement of elections.

With tanks and troops on the streets yesterday after a night of anarchy, the Islamic Salvation Front eased its pressure on the government, telling its militants to end protests and hunting at an end to a strike called late last month. One source said the front, which called the strike to force changes in new voting law, was holding talks with officials close to the president.

But the fundamentalists have not scored a complete victory. Their demands, especially from the repeal of voting laws, which they claim are biased against them, to the resignation of the president and the immediate setting up of an Islamic state. They might have got rid of Mohamed Hamrouche, the prime minister, who staked his reputation on the holding of elections, but President Chadli still holds his position with credible authority.

The president said yesterday he had moved in order to prevent a situation which would call for repressive measures on a wide scale. This was a reference to the past 11 days of fundamentalist agitation organised by the front, in which tens of thousands of demonstrators were involved



in bloody clashes with riot police. At least six people died on Tuesday when firing broke out. The government and the fundamentalists each blame the other for the use of live ammunition.

As the president spoke in the early hours, army tanks and convoys rolled into the city and took up positions outside key ministries and other buildings, as they had done during the riots of October, 1988, which forced him to introduce a programme of political reform leading to a multi-party democracy, but the programme has gone disastrously wrong.

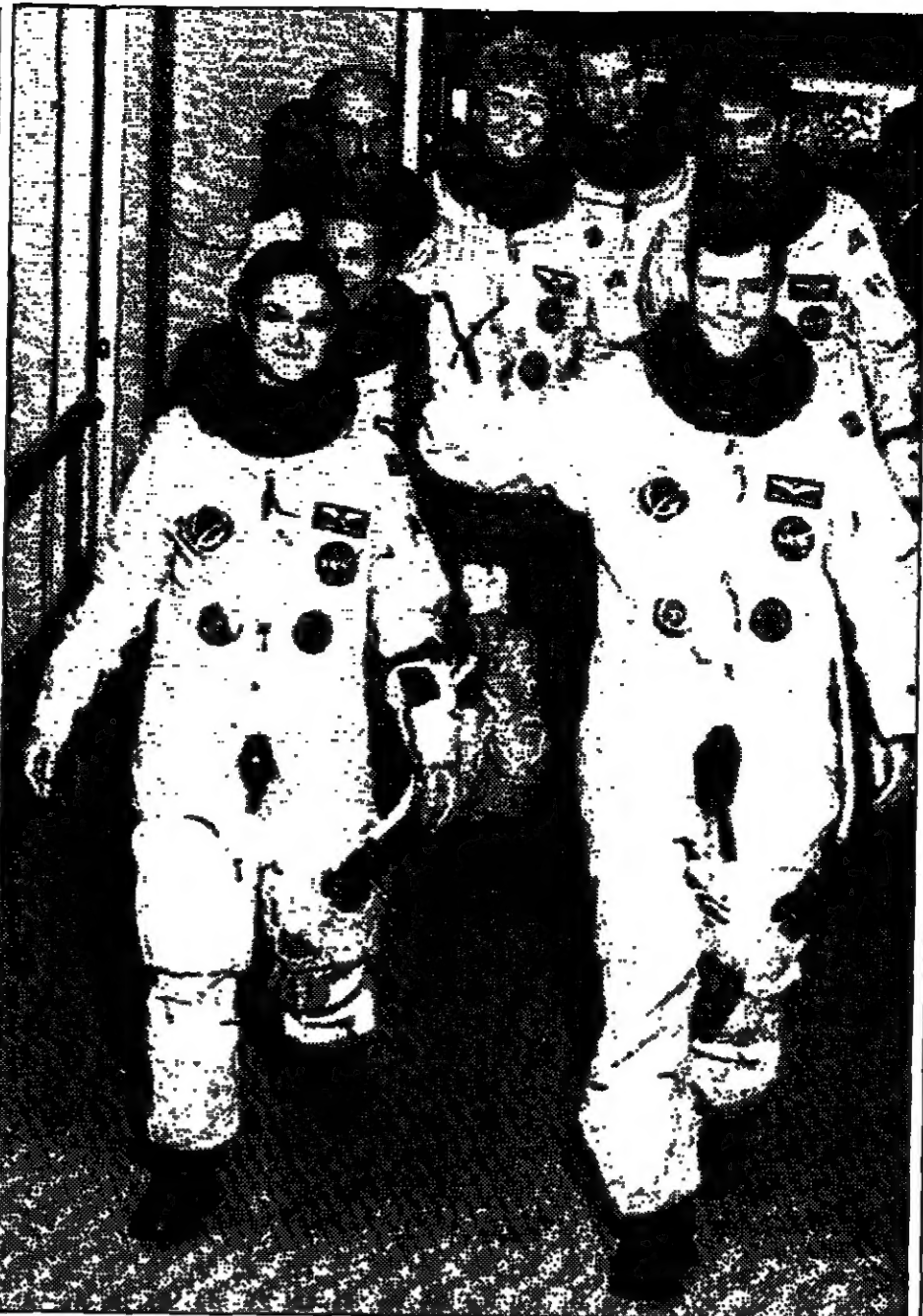
President Chadli said a new government will be formed only after consultation with other parties. He has not, however, said which of the 40 opposition parties, including the front, taking part in the shelved elections would be involved in consultations.

The fundamentalist protest marches, well organised at first, quickly deteriorated on Tuesday into running battles between stone-throwing youths and police, reminiscent

of 1988. The air was heavy with tear-gas hurled by security forces.

People stayed at home, too frightened to open their doors. Caught in a side-street by a blast of tear-gas, I climbed the stairs of a block of flats. A woman, hearing my strangled cries for help, opened a door and shoved me, coughing and gasping for breath, into a bathroom. The family, huddled in the living room, had made a pathetic attempt to make the room airtight by jamming damp cloths around the door frame. Residents opened windows and poured out buckets of water to damp down rising gas. Tear-gas even hit the motorway to the airport, swamping drivers in the crawling traffic.

Temper rose as news spread of the killings, and late on Tuesday demonstrators advanced on government buildings and tried to set fire to them before they were turned back by tear-gas. Fundamentalists were now for the first time showing petrol bombs, and soon the burnt-out carcasses of police vans littered the roadside. Police and fundamentalists fought to control areas of the city. Police set up roadblocks on main streets, but fundamentalists built their own barricades and threatened passers-by with iron bars.



Third time lucky: the crew of the delay-hit space shuttle Columbia on their way to a third and successful lift-off attempt yesterday. Dummy with no future?, page 30

Mubarak steps up pace of diplomacy

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER
IN CAIRO

THE pace of Middle East diplomacy quickened yesterday as President Assad of Syria arrived in Cairo for previously unannounced talks with President Mubarak. Both men recently received personal communications from President Bush about his efforts to achieve a regional peace conference.

Western diplomatic sources said that Washington was hoping Egypt might persuade Syria to compromise on the two main issues blocking such a conference: its planned duration and the extent, if any, of involvement by the United Nations.

After three hours of talks, Amr Moussa, Egypt's new foreign minister told reporters: "There is total agreement between Egypt and Syria to start the peace process as soon as possible."

The minister admitted that attempts to convene a conference still faced hurdles, but added that he would be visiting Damascus next week for further talks.

The Syrian and Egyptian governments have begun to withdraw their troops from the Gulf after disagreements about conditions for their remaining in some of the main Gulf-Arab states. Security in the Gulf is understood to have been high on the agenda of talks held yesterday.

Peace talk hopes raised by Levy

FROM RICHARD BEESTON
IN JERUSALEM

DAVID Levy, the Israeli foreign minister, yesterday raised hopes that a Middle East peace conference could be convened in the coming weeks, although the Arab and Israeli sides appeared no nearer to overcoming the obstacles which have stalled the American-led initiative.

Mr Levy was asked in Paris whether a conference could take place if Israel accepted the compromise proposals put forward by President Bush in letters sent to Middle East leaders last week. "I am sure that all sides know this is an historic occasion that must be seized, and the answer is yes. Perhaps within two, three or four weeks. I cannot say, but certainly soon. I am sure of it," he said.

However, Mr Levy's optimistic statements were tempered by his admission that Israel would not budge on its refusal to allow United Nations participation at the conference. Syria and other Arab states have insisted that the organisation is present and the matter has stymied the peace process.

Washington: The White House said yesterday that there was no evidence to suggest that enough progress had been made to hold a Middle East peace conference in a matter of weeks. (Reuters)

Air raids, page 1

Sense of relief across border

By SUSAN MACDONALD

MOROCCO and Tunisia must be breathing a little easier now that President Chadli Benjedid has declared a state of siege in Algeria, dismissed the government, postponed its first multi-party elections and ordered the army on to the streets to clamp down on Islamic fundamentalist unrest.

Both the neighbouring countries, and many others in the Arab world, have watched with growing unease the spread of Islamic fundamentalism in Algeria. King Hassan of Morocco and President Ben Ali of Tunisia have been monitoring the entire democratic process in Algeria, which, until the end of 1988, had appeared bogged down in its one-party system.

President Chadli's initiative for a multi-party democratic system came after rioting erupted in October 1988 when protesters demanded for political change. More than 1,000 people were killed when the army was called out. He

amended the constitution, allowed opposition parties to flourish and promised Algeria's first multi-party elections in 30 years, which were scheduled for June 27. The changes reflected poorly on Morocco's and Tunisia's controlled opposition parties.

The legalisation of Algeria's Islamic Salvation Front in 1989 prompted both countries to express their concern. President Chadli said privately then he hoped to give the front enough rope to hang themselves, but his neighbours were doubtful that the tactic would work with fanatics.

Senior Algerian officials say President Chadli now has to clamp down hard since the two-week-old unrest in the country has begun to spiral out of control. As the election date approached, the front called a general strike late last month to protest against the passage of a law changing the voting system to one which, it said, favoured the governing Liberation National Front.

The Islamic front also demanded that presidential elections be held at the same time as those for the national assembly. Besides the strike, it called out thousands of supporters to march in daily protests. Government officials said the tense situation had deteriorated with attacks on police stations.

The violent turn of events now raises questions over the future of the democratic experiment. Morocco and Tunisia, anxious about Islamic unrest in their countries, must now hope that President Chadli will maintain a firm hand for the time being.



Chadli had hoped to give Islamic front enough rope

Sanctions still bite in crippled Aqaba

By CHRISTOPHER WALKER

Little more than three months after the Gulf war, its main victim outside the battered confines of Iraq remains the Red Sea port of Aqaba, crippled by the continuing imposition of United Nations sanctions against Saddam Hussein.

Although ships have begun to return, all that head towards the narrow Gulf of Aqaba are first searched by air ships. Searches can last days and diversions a cost up to £116,000, "as day they will say 'to it with Aqaba'." Taufiq, war, president of Jordan's shipping agents association, said.

Food and other civilian necessities have been recovered from the blockade, at the close watch on Aqaba remains central to America's declared aim of

maintaining sanctions until Saddam is overthrown. Reports from Baghdad suggest Iraq is running out of spare parts and raw materials.

Since the war between Iraq and Iran, Aqaba had become Iraq's main lifeline, handling 70 per cent of its trade with the outside world. Officials estimate that it will be at least the end of next year before Aqaba's shattered economy reaches even 50 per cent of its pre-conflict level.

Mr Kassar said that five weeks ago the United States had agreed to the suggestion that inspections should be made in the port by Jordanian-UN teams, but that Jordan, which has lost about £930 million in trade from the war, had objected, on the ground that its sovereignty would be challenged.

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- 35 watts (RMS) per channel
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- 20 track programmable CD
- X-Bass sound system
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- Model C55E.

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- AM/FM wave lengths
- Model T160.

FREE PERSONAL STEREO CURRYS PRICE **£34.99**

SONY Remote Control CD Midi Hi-Fi

- Twin auto-reverse cassette deck with Dolby B*.
- Model C305.

CURRYS PRICE **£419.99**

SONY Multiplay CD Midi Hi-Fi

- Plays tracks from up to 5 CD's
- Model C551.

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SONY

Walkman with Radio

- AM/FM stereo tuner
- "Megabass" sound system
- Dolby B* noise reduction
- Complete with headphones
- Model WMBF49.

Was £39.99. CURRYS PRICE **£34.99**

PIONEER

Twin Play CD Midi Hi-Fi

- 33 watts (DIN) per channel
- Twin auto-reverse cassette
- Surround-sound facility
- Model S125CDT.

CURRYS PRICE **£419.99**

SANYO

Remote Control CD Midi Hi-Fi

- 40 watts (RMS) per channel
- 16 track programmable CD player
- Twin cassette with Dolby B*
- 3 band digital tuner with 30 pre-sets
- Model DCX702.

CURRYS PRICE **£329.99**

AIWA Personal Hi-Fi

- Super Bass facility
- Auto stop system
- Model HSP102.

CURRYS PRICE **£19.99**

PIONEER Multiplay CD Midi Hi-Fi System

- 55 watts (DIN) per channel
- Model S303/PD284M.

CURRYS PRICE **£629.98**

JVC

Remote Control CD Midi Hi-Fi

- Model W53. HURRY! LIMITED STOCKS
- Offer ends 8.6.91.

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SAMSUNG

CD Stereo Radio Twin Cassette

- 16 track memory programmable CD player
- High speed dubbing and continuous play
- Multi-function LCD display
- CD single compatible
- Model RCD1200.

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Hawke forced on defensive as storm over pact increases

FROM ROBERT COCKBURN IN SYDNEY

BOB Hawke, the Australian prime minister, was forced to defend his conduct in parliament again yesterday over allegations of misleading the electorate as a secret pact made prior to the 1990 election.

He came under criticism from Michael Tate, the justice minister, and Senator Graham Richardson, the Labor party's principal power-broker, as well as the opposition. During an angry parliamentary session in Canberra, Mr Hawke was also asked to explain his government's links with Sir Peter Abeles, a transport magnate and friend, who was a witness to the pact to hand

power to Paul Keating, Mr Hawke's deputy.

Earlier this week Mr Hawke was weakened politically by an unsuccessful leadership challenge from Mr Keating. Now the prime minister's integrity is being questioned by the opposition and Labor members after Mr Keating's revelation of the pact, made while Mr Hawke continued to assure parliament and the public that he would carry on as leader. The controversy could damage irrevocably his already shaky future.

Mr Hawke was questioned about the role played by Sir Peter, who owns the TNT and Ansett transport companies.

Sir Peter was one of two witnesses to the deal. Mr Hawke's and Mr Keating's version of events differ. Mr Keating says Mr Hawke asked Sir Peter to be a witness. Mr Hawke insists he did not, saying it was the second witness, Bill Kelly, the union leader, who asked Sir Peter.

Mr Hawke admitted to Peter Keith, the deputy opposition leader, that his version differed from Mr Keating's, but insisted that his recollection was accurate. "The fact that I have a distinctly different recollection from the one that he (Mr Keating) put forward is incidental to the issue of the meeting," he said.

Mr Hawke's defence has been rejected by Mr Richardson, who called the pact "a mistake," and Mr Tate, who said: "I don't believe the end justifies the means - never have."

Mr Hawke yesterday denied that he had any special relationship with Sir Peter. David Jull, the opposition spokesman on tourism and aviation, asked Mr Hawke to explain why Sir Peter's companies had benefited from the government financially on five counts, including a government agreement during a pilots' dispute. The agreement allowed Sir Peter's airline, Ansett, to charter air force planes at 75 per cent below cost.

The prime minister said: "If there is one prime minister and one government which has acted in terms of a disastrous impact upon the interests of Ansett-TNT, it is this prime minister and this government."

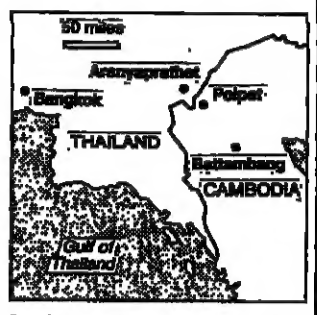
● London: A meeting of Commonwealth leaders next week has been postponed until October because of events in Australia which make it impossible for Mr Hawke to attend, and the death of Rajiv Gandhi, Chief Minister Anyeoku, the Commonwealth secretary-general, said. (Reuter)

Cambodia peace drive in danger

FROM JAMES PRINGLE ON THE THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER

UNITED Nations-backed efforts to end the 12-year war in Cambodia seem in danger of collapse as a result of the impasse reached at the end of the peace talks in Indonesia. But it is unclear whether this will lead to renewed fighting in Cambodia.

The danger of collapse was foreshadowed by the failure of Cambodia's four warring factions to reach agreement on a blueprint for peace drawn up by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council during three days of talks in Jakarta. After the talks, Hun Sen, the Cambodian prime minister, said he and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the resistance leader, had agreed to stop accepting foreign military support. "In order to make the ceasefire more effective, Prince Sihanouk and myself have agreed that we should stop receiving



foreign military assistance," he told reporters in Jakarta.

Artillery fire around the Khmer Rouge gem-mining town of Pailin during the past few days could be a harbinger of renewed fighting, but intelligence sources say the shelling is not regarded as a serious breach of the ceasefire, which began on May 1.

"One has to ask oneself if the two communist factions (the Phnom Penh regime and the Khmer Rouge) and their backers really have the will to make peace," an Asian envoy in Bangkok said.

Big push by Hindu zealots for Gujarat

By CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT

HINDU revivalists barnstormed the western state of Gujarat yesterday, travelling in a rowdy and colourful convoy through blistering heat in an attempt to save a political strategy upset by Rajiv Gandhi's assassination.

Gujarat has been nursed by leaders of the pro-Hindu movement as a vanguard for taking the revivalist message beyond northern India. Nobody knows how big the sympathy wave might be following Gandhi's murder, but the odds are that the Congress (I) party will make a stunning comeback as Muslims are rallying to the party in the hope of preventing a victory by Hindu religious zealots.

The fight for Gujarat, which votes on June 15 in the delayed general election, is a straight contest between the Congress and the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in a state which has one of the worst records of Hindu-Muslim conflict in India. The outcome in Mahatma Gandhi's home state will be a pointer to the influence of Hindu fundamentalism beyond the polarised north, where political extremism thrives.

Gandhi's assassination has reduced the election campaign in Gujarat and in other parts of the country to one essential issue: stability. The BJP has toned down its religious rhetoric to focus on stability, hijacking the Congress party's theme.

In the Muslim quarter of Ahmedabad, every political poster is for Congress. "The Hindu fundamentalists want us to go to Pakistan," said Aqueel Shaikh, who runs a hole-in-the-wall chemist shop. "Only Congress is strong enough to fight the BJP. You won't find any Muslim here vot-



Dynasty's daughter: Priyanka Gandhi, aged 19, seen with her mother, Sonia, is regarded as the family's political heir and a future leader for Congress (I)

ing for anybody else. "Our survival depends on Congress winning."

Lal Krishna Advani, the BJP leader, began campaigning soon after dawn in southern Gujarat yesterday. He arrived in Ahmedabad 15 hours later after stopping his cavalcade at countless towns and villages in temperatures of 45 degrees centigrade (113 degrees Fahrenheit) to pronounce his

belief in Hindu nationalism. In the 1989 general election the BJP captured 12 of the state's 26 seats to the Congress party's three. Congress believes it is set to get 15 this time, with the BJP getting perhaps 11. Such an outcome would be a setback to Hindu hardliners who have banked on capturing Gujarat after years of planning.

Mr Advani said nothing to the crowds yesterday that might be construed as openly anti-Muslim. He urged tolerance towards Muslims but demanded they assimilate in a Hindu-dominated India.

● Colombo: India offered a £14,000 reward for information on the Gandhi killing in leaflets dropped on areas held by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in northern Sri Lanka. (AP)

Education chief quits over Seoul violence

Seoul - Yoon Hyoung Sop resigned yesterday as South Korea's education minister, taking responsibility for an attack by students on Chung Won Shik, the prime minister. The move came amid continued unrest throughout Seoul.

Mr Chung was kicked, punched and pelted with eggs and flour by students as he was leaving Haeckel university on Monday. Students have vowed to crush what they claim is an attempt to suppress campus activism.

About 1,000 riot police stormed Hanyang university yesterday to arrest Kim Jong Shik, head of the banned National Council of Student Representatives, but 400 students fought back with petrol bombs and he escaped. (AP)

Offer to resign

Dhaka - Shahabuddin Ahmed, Bangladesh's interim president, has offered to resign, saying the country is gripped by political instability. The former chief justice, who took over from Hussain Ershad six months ago, said differences between political parties were triggering unrest.

Bitter end

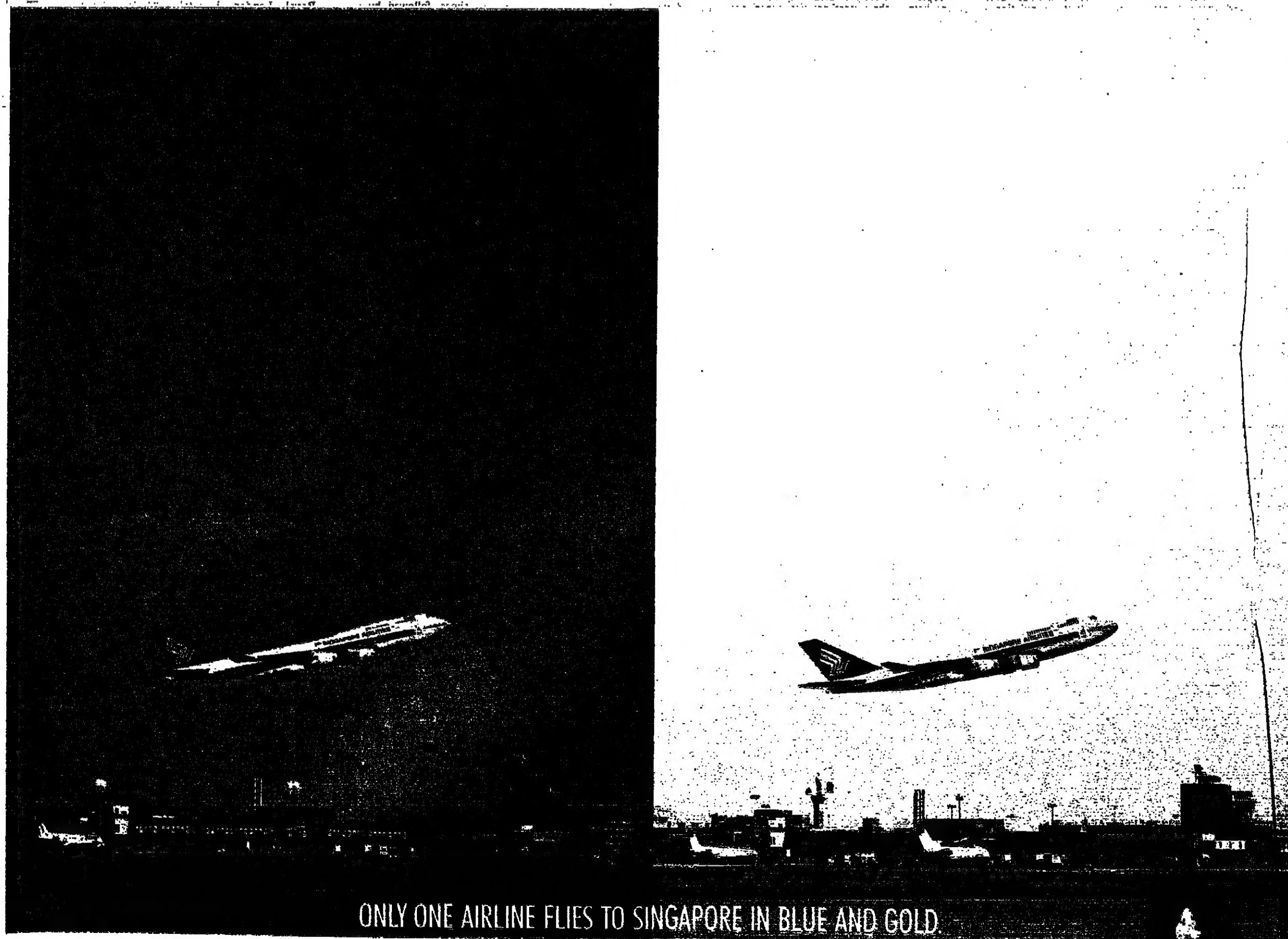
Singapore - Quek Kee Chong, aged 26, given 48 strokes in a cane in a single day for armed robbery, is suing the government for "grievous injury to buttocks". The law allows only 24 strokes to be imposed at any one trial. (Reuter)

Expulsion row

Colombo - Sri Lankan opposition MPs have condemned the decision to expel the British High Commissioner and urged the government to reconsider the decision to treat David Gladstone as persona non grata. (Reuter)

Short shrift

Peking - China's only dwarf bar, at the Huafu hotel in the coastal city of Fuzhou, has closed and sacked its dwarf bartenders and waiters because their wage demands were too high, the Worker's Daily reported. (Reuter)



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Education chief quits over Seoul violence

Seoul - Yoon Young-suk, the South Korean education minister, has resigned after a week of criticism over his handling of the violence in the city. He was accused of being too lenient towards the students who were responsible for the rioting. He was replaced by Kim Jong-il.

Offer to resign

Dr. [Name] has offered to resign from his post as [Title] after a period of [Duration] in which he was unable to perform his duties. The offer was accepted by the [Authority].

Bitter end

[Name] has reached a bitter end to his [Career/Struggle] after [Duration] of [Struggle]. He has decided to [Action] and will be [Status].

Expulsion

[Name] has been expelled from [Institution] for [Reason]. The decision was made by the [Authority] after a hearing.

Short shrift

[Name] has been given a short shrift by the [Authority] in the [Case]. The decision was made without a full hearing.



Market forces: vegetables under scrutiny by state registered dietitian Luci Daniels, who thinks we all need at least one session with an expert

Hungry for food help?

Personal advice on eating could succeed where large-scale campaigns fail, Ann Kent reports

Advice on how we should change our eating habits has been delivered with deafening regularity over the past ten years. Anyone with even the most fleeting interest in health must know that we should eat less fat, more fibre and more fruit and vegetables.

On Tuesday the message was blasted out again in the form of the government's green paper, "The Health of the Nation". It suggested that our poor diets are turning us into the sick men and women of Europe. Are the British simply turning a deaf ear to those who would wish to interfere? Or is the advice being given in the wrong way?

Luci Daniels, a state registered dietitian who is trained to advise individuals, suggests that most people do not know how to apply health messages to their own lifestyles. Just as the wealthy now have personal exercise trainers, she suggests that the average person needs at least one session with a dietary expert.

Mrs Daniels, the spokeswoman for the British Dietetic Association, advises private patients from her rooms in Harley Street, and finds that many go over the top when they try to improve their own eating habits.

"They believe that less fat and less sugar mean they can't eat these things at all," she says. "They try to lurch on salad, find they are hungry by the middle of the afternoon, and give up. All they need to do is add some fish, and potatoes or bread."

She also finds that patients tend to latch on to one health message to the exclusion of others. The over thirties

find it hard to accept advice to include more bread, pasta and rice in their diets because they are still conditioned to think these are fattening. "The people I see are usually well read, but still confused about how they can achieve a healthy diet. Even those who think they are on good diets can make some improvements."

The problem with providing individual advice is that 57 million (the UK population) into 2,500 (the estimated number of NHS dietitians) will not go. Yet if we are to believe the statistics, a large proportion of the population needs help.

The average blood cholesterol level in British adults is more than six millimoles per litre, when the desirable limit is 5.2; average dietary fat consumption is about 42 per cent of the diet, when it should be 30 per cent; half the population is overweight, and vast numbers of others suffer high blood pressure.

Dr Tony Leeds, a medical practitioner and lecturer in nutrition at King's College, London, agrees that individual advice is needed. "But with such enormous numbers of people - half the population - needing help, there will have to be some sort of compromise. We will need to

begin with the high-risk groups."

Anyone who wants personal dietary advice should first ask his or her GP. The patient may then be referred to a practice nurse, health visitor, or very occasionally to a dietitian who is attached to the practice. Long waiting lists mean that unless they are obese or have a problem such as high blood cholesterol levels, healthy patients are unlikely to be sent on to a hospital dietitian. Patients can ask their doctors to refer them to a private state registered dietitian, who is likely to charge £40 to £50 an hour.

Inevitably there is professional jealousy between those who have taken degrees in nutrition and those who simply call themselves nutritionists. Because some of the more alternative clinics in the private sector had started to run their own diploma courses, some with very low entry requirements, the conventionally trained nutritionists decided to set up their own register and are known as "registered nutritionists". This title can be given only to those who have completed a three-year degree course in nutrition or a closely related subject, followed by three years' practical experience. State registered dietitians also do a three-year degree course in nutrition, usu-

'The people I see are usually well read, but still confused'

Masquerades behind the white mask

The jailing this week of pseudo-doctor Rakesh Sood, who examined pregnant women, authorised abortions, and falsely declared he had qualified in South Africa to practise medicine, draws attention to a disturbing condition that is plaguing the medical profession - Bogus Doctor Syndrome.

Reports from the past year include a phoney medical student who spent six weeks doing rounds at an Oxford hospital, a bus conductor and former army nurse who advertised himself as a surgeon performing cut-price circumcisions, and an American army reservist who played eye surgeon in the Gulf.

"It's a lovely hornet's nest," says Professor Vincent Marks, the professor of clinical biochemistry at the University of Surrey, a registered medical doctor and a founder member of Healthwatch, formerly the Campaign Against Health Fraud. "These are people who realise doctors are held in high regard - with high rewards - and feel they could do it themselves. Often they succeed very well. And you could say if they get away with it that long perhaps they're right."

The recent film *Paper Mask* - starring Paul McGann as a hospital porter who takes the credentials of a dead doctor and, with the help of a nurse, runs a casualty ward for months without detection - is based on a book by Dr John Collee, the *Observer* magazine columnist. He wrote it after working as a locum in London. He was amazed that he could turn up at a hospital in a white coat, say "I've come to look after casualty" - and be allowed to get on with it.

Professor Jim Watson, professor of psychiatry at the United Medical and Dental School of Guy's and St Thomas's hospitals, says that "you could train an intelligent sixth former to do blood pressure, take blood and undertake certain reflex examinations. So it is understandable that someone who has observed a lot of medical activity could get a taste for it - and medical students develop an embryonic bedside manner in the first year which is quite close to being a confidence trick."

How can patients be sure their doctor is genuine?

review our system, and all documents we demand are originals, and are checked by two people and sometimes more."

If a phoney doctor does not pretend to be registered or attempt to register falsely, he falls outside the jurisdiction of the General Medical Council (GMC). "The title of 'doctor' is not protected in this country," says Alan Kershaw, secretary to the GMC's standards committee and an expert on medical ethics. "And you don't need to be registered in order to practise medicine. It is only a crime to pretend to be registered. And you only need to be registered in order to work in the NHS, sign death certificates and prescribe controlled drugs."

Mr Kershaw acknowledges there is no fail-safe way for a patient to tell whether a hospital doctor is genuine, as even the bona fide ones do not carry certification. But if you are suspicious, he recommends checking with the practice or hospital and, as a last resort, with the GMC. But the GMC's General Medical Register of 190,000 doctors does not include photographs or physical descriptions.

Professor Marks says: "You could argue that we should all have an identification card from the GMC." But the GMC has no plans for such a scheme. "I don't think the scale of the problem would justify it," Mr Kershaw says.

"There is no security in hospitals," Professor Watson warns. "People are masquerading as various types of workers at all times." And he adds: "Since most patients judge by the bedside manner, the bogus doctor can come off better than the real one."

So who can you trust? "A genuine doctor after 104 hours on duty would be as likely to make a mistake as a bogus one," says Dr Victoria McKee, the medical adviser on *Paper Mask*.

"Some doctors work so hard that their ability to relate to the outside world can become stunted, and a lay person might have a better bedside manner. If someone like this can fool the doctors, what hope is there for a patient?"



Paul McGann in *Paper Mask*

VICTORIA MCKEE

Value of screening

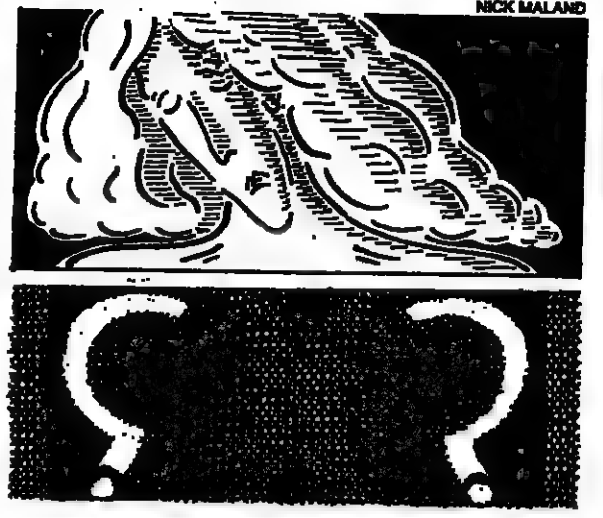
A SUNDAY newspaper headline suggesting that for women under 50 breast screening might not be as life-saving as had been hoped, and might even be counterproductive, gave a misleading impression of an eight year Canadian study of 50,000 women.

The trial results have yet to be formally published, but in interviews its investigators seem to attribute any disappointing results not to the screening but to faulty management of the early cases it detects. British experts also point out that the Canadian statistics are at odds with other international trials.

Small malignant tumours picked up by mammography (routinely offered to women over 50 in Britain) are treated by the removal of the growth (lumpectomy), radiation and possibly chemotherapy. The Canadians suggest that in some cases treatment failure may be because there is an unacceptable delay in starting chemotherapy. They postulate that the initial treatment may well undermine the body's immune system, so that if any malignant cells have spread from the primary tumour they are able to become established; only chemotherapy can destroy them.

Dr Jane Davey of the Royal Marsden hospital in London emphasises that no doubts have been cast on the value of screening for the over-fifties; in her view the role of mammography in younger patients is of secondary importance to careful clinical examination, except in women with benign mammary dysplasia (nodular breasts), in patients with large pendulous breasts, or in those with a family history of breast cancer, all of whom should have routine mammography earlier.

Dr Davey emphasises, as do the Canadians, that there can be no question of leaving small malignant tumours alone once diagnosed. But she worries that "sensible treatment is still not available all over the country", she says, for instance, that women are not being offered the breast cancer drug tamoxifen. "If I had a breast cancer removed, whether I was pre- or post-menopausal, and was not being prescribed tamoxifen I'd want to know the reason why," she says. She is also surprised that axillary lymph nodes are not always checked so that if necessary chemotherapy can be instituted quickly.



Corns, horse and human

IF THE patients who are regularly reduced to hobbling by painful corns had a fellow feeling for Mystiko, the Derby runner who was found lame with an equine corn last Sunday, it was misplaced, for they are quite different.

Human corns are small areas of hardened skin, a callus, which often form as the result of other foot troubles such as hammer toes, collapsed arches, abnormal big toe joints or weak ankles. They develop at the point where the shoe presses the skin against the distorted foot. In time the corn develops a nucleus.

Mr Alan Wood of the London Foot hospital says that the first principle of treatment is to remove the cause, usually ill-fitting shoes, followed by paring down the corn and removing the nucleus. Professor Barry Edwards of the School of Veterinary Medicine in Liverpool says the term corn in horses refers to a small area of bruising, often with bleeding, and oozing, just above the hoof. It usually betrays its presence by a stained patch on the hoof. Equine corns result from irregular pressure on the horse's foot. There are numerous causes, of which leaving shoes unchanged too long is one. Treatment is to prevent infection.

Frozen peas obsolete

IAN Botham is not alone with his damaged hamstring, for after each week-end hundreds of amateur sportsmen rest with damaged joints and limbs covered by a bag of frozen peas. Dr Tom Crisp of the Royal London hospital, who is doctor to the Eastern

Counties rugby football team and the Essex county cricket side, says that ice applied within the first 24-48 hours to soft tissue injuries, in which there has been bleeding or oozing into the tissues, is useful. The era of the frozen pea treatment is over, however, for McLeod's, a Wrexham company, has introduced a washable vinyl pack filled with a gel which remains flexible after freezing; it can be wrapped around the limb like a cuff and fastened into position with Velcro straps.

WHERE IT ALL FITS.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh (011 262) 4234, 4235, 4236, 4237, 4238, 4239, 4240, 4241, 4242, 4243, 4244, 4245, 4246, 4247, 4248, 4249, 4250, 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, 4255, 4256, 4257, 4258, 4259, 4260, 4261, 4262, 4263, 4264, 4265, 4266, 4267, 4268, 4269, 4270, 4271, 4272, 4273, 4274, 4275, 4276, 4277, 4278, 4279, 4280, 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, 4287, 4288, 4289, 4290, 4291, 4292, 4293, 4294, 4295, 4296, 4297, 4298, 4299, 4300, 4301, 4302, 4303, 4304, 4305, 4306, 4307, 4308, 4309, 4310, 4311, 4312, 4313, 4314, 4315, 4316, 4317, 4318, 4319, 4320, 4321, 4322, 4323, 4324, 4325, 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329, 4330, 4331, 4332, 4333, 4334, 4335, 4336, 4337, 4338, 4339, 4340, 4341, 4342, 4343, 4344, 4345, 4346, 4347, 4348, 4349, 4350, 4351, 4352, 4353, 4354, 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4359, 4360, 4361, 4362, 4363, 4364, 4365, 4366, 4367, 4368, 4369, 4370, 4371, 4372, 4373, 4374, 4375, 4376, 4377, 4378, 4379, 4380, 4381, 4382, 4383, 4384, 4385, 4386, 4387, 4388, 4389, 4390, 4391, 4392, 4393, 4394, 4395, 4396, 4397, 4398, 4399, 4400, 4401, 4402, 4403, 4404, 4405, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4413, 4414, 4415, 4416, 4417, 4418, 4419, 4420, 4421, 4422, 4423, 4424, 4425, 4426, 4427, 4428, 4429, 4430, 4431, 4432, 4433, 4434, 4435, 4436, 4437, 4438, 4439, 4440, 4441, 4442, 4443, 4444, 4445, 4446, 4447, 4448, 4449, 4450, 4451, 4452, 4453, 4454, 4455, 4456, 4457, 4458, 4459, 4460, 4461, 4462, 4463, 4464, 4465, 4466, 4467, 4468, 4469, 4470, 4471, 4472, 4473, 4474, 4475, 4476, 4477, 4478, 4479, 4480, 4481, 4482, 4483, 4484, 4485, 4486, 4487, 4488, 4489, 4490, 4491, 4492, 4493, 4494, 4495, 4496, 4497, 4498, 4499, 4500, 4501, 4502, 4503, 4504, 4505, 4506, 4507, 4508, 4509, 4510, 4511, 4512, 4513, 4514, 4515, 4516, 4517, 4518, 4519, 4520, 4521, 4522, 4523, 4524, 4525, 4526, 4527, 4528, 4529, 4530, 4531, 4532, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536, 4537, 4538, 4539, 4540, 4541, 4542, 4543, 4544, 4545, 4546, 4547, 4548, 4549, 4550, 4551, 4552, 4553, 4554, 4555, 4556, 4557, 4558, 4559, 4560, 4561, 4562, 4563, 4564, 4565, 4566, 4567, 4568, 4569, 4570, 4571, 4572, 4573, 4574, 4575, 4576, 4577, 4578, 4579, 4580, 4581, 4582, 4583, 4584, 4585, 4586, 4587, 4588, 4589, 4590, 4591, 4592, 4593, 4594, 4595, 4596, 4597, 4598, 4599, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4607, 4608, 4609, 4610, 4611, 4612, 4613, 4614, 4615, 4616, 4617, 4618, 4619, 4620, 4621, 4622, 4623, 4624, 4625, 4626, 4627, 4628, 4629, 4630, 4631, 4632, 4633, 4634, 4635, 4636, 4637, 4638, 4639, 4640, 4641, 4642, 4643, 4644, 4645, 4646, 4647, 4648, 4649, 4650, 4651, 4652, 4653, 4654, 4655, 4656, 4657, 4658, 4659, 4660, 4661, 4662, 4663, 4664, 4665, 4666, 4667, 4668, 4669, 4670, 4671, 4672, 4673, 4674, 4675, 4676, 4677, 4678, 4679, 4680, 4681, 4682, 4683, 4684, 4685, 4686, 4687, 4688, 4689, 4690, 4691, 4692, 4693, 4694, 4695, 4696, 4697, 4698, 4699, 4700, 4701, 4702, 4703, 4704, 4705, 4706, 4707, 4708, 4709, 4710, 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4734, 4735, 4736, 4737, 4738, 4739, 4740, 4741, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4755, 4756, 4757, 4758, 4759, 4760, 4761, 4762, 4763, 4764, 4765, 4766, 4767, 4768, 4769, 4770, 4771, 4772, 4773, 4774, 4775, 4776, 4777, 4778, 4779, 4780, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4791, 4792, 4793, 4794, 4795, 4796, 4797, 4798, 4799, 4800, 4801, 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4806, 4807, 4808, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4812, 4813, 4814, 4815, 4816, 4817, 4818, 4819, 4820, 4821, 4822, 4823, 4824, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4831, 4832, 4833, 4834, 4835, 4836, 4837, 4838, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4843, 4844, 4845, 4846, 4847, 4848, 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4877, 4878, 4879, 4880, 4881, 4882, 4883, 4884, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4895, 4896, 4897, 4898, 4899, 4900, 4901, 4902, 4903, 4904, 4905, 4906, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4921, 4922, 4923, 4924, 4925, 4926, 4927, 4928, 4929, 4930, 4931, 4932, 4933, 4934, 4935, 4936, 4937, 4938, 4939, 4940, 4941, 4942, 4943, 4944, 4945, 4946, 4947, 4948, 4949, 4950, 4951, 4952, 4953, 4954, 4955, 4956, 4957, 4958, 4959, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000.

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Victoria Glendinning
on the latest bit of
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name-dropping in
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Picking up a new novel by Francis King, you feel anticipation and apprehension. His fiction, while it always entertains, is generally spiced with something disturbing — sexual or psychological manipulation, revenge, madness, cruelty, deviance, acts of darkness. Some critics have found this strain in him unpleasant. God knows why, when you think of some of the unmitigated nastiness that passes as literature. The trouble is a clash of conventions. Francis King's novels really are literature.

So reading *The Ant Colony*, set in Florence just after the second world war, you wait for the poison at the bottom of the glass. You wait and wait. There is no poison. The novel is in essence as wholesome as Jack, the young Yorkshireman who arrives in Florence as a temporary teacher of English at the Institute. He has an Oxford degree and a taste for romantic poetry. But he knows nothing of the world, nor of Italy and the Italians. His innocence and ignorance are hard to credit. But maybe young graduates, raised in the provinces, really were like that, in the late Forties.

A pretty girl called Iris arrives in Florence on the same train. She too is to teach English at the Institute, and she too is naive and inexperienced. But she comes from a different class. Her mother and grandmother had many friends in Florence before the war, and Iris arrives to find welcoming messages from the dwindling English community and from ageing Florentine artists and aristocrats. Jack, of course, falls in love with Iris, but he hasn't a hope.

The novel traces the social and emotional trajectories of these two during their year in a Florence still in ruins from the bombing. Francis King is brilliant at evoking exactly what it feels like to be young and at a loss, and the peculiar apathy, not quite homesickness, which paralyses the lone



Francis King, stirrer of a roman à clef with a gay aesthetic, a female monster, young lovers, and other assorted Anglo eggs Florentines

lodge in a strange city. He is skilled (he has done it before) at evoking the appearance of the young English male in Europe before the advent of jeans and T-shirts. Throughout the Florentine summer, Jack sweats in grey flannel trousers and a hairy tweed sports coat, which he is unwilling to take off (I mean the jacket, not the trousers, though he retains both) in case his wallet might drop out. Jack boards with the Institute's director of studies, an aspiring novelist, and is forced to witness the collapse of his hosts' clapped-out marriage. The earnest frostiness of the Institute and its staff counterpoints the feverish social activity of smart, cultured Anglo-Florentine in decline.

Elegant young Iris, frequenting smarter addresses than Jack, has her first-ever affair with a young

American, whose prior and permanent attachment to an ageing, alcoholic female monster who collects art. There is scope in this triad for some dark probing, but Francis King probes only within the bounds of what Iris apprehends, which is not much. The female monster resembles, in outline, several such women in real life in that place and period. There is a similar familiarity about Ivor Luce, the discreetly homosexual aesthete, son of a philandering father, living in a palatial villa and at suit with every scandal. Ivor smoothly takes Jack in hand, and woees him with culture and excursions, but does not have his way with him. The complexity of Ivor is only

THE ANT COLONY
By Francis King
Constable, £13.99

explored in so far as Jack chooses to explore it, which isn't far.

There is virtually no plot, and so no resolution, just a series of encounters and entanglements, drawing Jack and Iris deeper into the web of Anglo-Italian insinuations, rivalries, bitches, snobbery — and in some cases pathos, with old grandeur and connoisseurship fading, old loves lost, and lives ending in loneliness and the unemptied pot under the bed.

The authenticity of this recreated Florence is patent. If Francis King knew less about it, his novel would have been more exciting. The decision to see everything and everybody from the viewpoints of the young

English pair determines the tone of the novel, which is uncharacteristically bland, since they suffer little more than the statutory loss of innocence. Their ignorance about Florence, which everyone is keen to remedy, facilitates a good deal of cultural name-dropping and much guide-book material about restaurants, paintings, history and architecture, thinly disguised as anecdote.

Jack knows he is leaving without having got to grips with the devious and intricate passions of the "ant colony". "That's where I have the advantage over you," says his host the novelist. "I know the exact truth about every one of the characters in my novel. Every single one." So, I am sure, does Francis King. But he hasn't divulged enough of what he knows about them to us.

means "randy". Perhaps this was a misprint for "hot", but the translation is odd enough in many other passages in the book for one not to be sure.

There can be no complaints about the English of Penelope Lively's *Going Back*. Though first published as a children's novel the book is fluent and eloquent. It has now been reissued on the adult list, and deserves to be. Few children would find much of interest in its sensitive exploration, from a middle-aged perspective, of a childhood mostly idyllic but at times horrifying. But for an adult reader this is intriguing and moving. The rural wartime setting is in itself full of interest, and there is pathos and drama in the conflict between the female protagonist's brother and their imperious father.

Sisters under the dirty macs

Linda Barnes's second novel, *The Snake Tattoo*, was a clear warning to Sue Grafton and Sara Paretsky that their long-held supremacy of the American feminist private eye novel was under threat. With *Coyote*, her third, Barnes destroys the duopoly and turns it into a ruling triumvirate. Her heroine shamus Carlotta Carlyle, 6ft, red headed, part-time Bostonian cab-bie, has the compassion and social angst of Paretsky's Vic Warshawski and the humour of Grafton's Kinsey. A distressed woman from somewhere in central America asks her to retrieve her green card, the work permit without which immigrants are turned into hunted fugitives. The card has been found on a mutilated body, and Carlotta's delvings lead her into the desperate and vicious twilight world of illegal immigration; her adopted Hispanic "sister" becomes dangerously involved. Social comment in never-flagging story.

the movement from getting its inheritance. A jolly mystery in fun wrapping.

■ *Sleeping in the Blood*, by Robert Richardson (Gollancz, £13.99). Playwright too Gus Maltravers returns to hackery to write a feature on Sixties icon Jenni Hilton, re-emerged after 20 years' obscurity. She had quit London after giving evidence to the inquiry into a much-hated pop promoter's fall from his balcony. Gus's initially unsuspicious journalistic inquiries reawaken old passions and fuel new, homicidal ones. Tense, well-written, wickedly accurate on modern ad-world and Sixties foibles.

■ *Orchestrated Death*, by Cynthia Harrod-Eagles (Macdonald, £12.95). First appearance of Bill Snider, solid, gloomily married, mid-life-crisis-ridden inspector, and his intellectual, foot-con-scientious misfit Sergeant Atherton. Young jobbing violinist found

CRIME

Marcel Berlins

COYOTE



By Linda Barnes
Hodder & Stoughton, £14.99

■ *Death Penalties*, by Paula Gosling (Scribners, £12.95). Elderly ex-cop dies, his papers revealing his unofficial investigation into apparently straightforward car crash which killed PR company head. Ambitious Sergeant Nightingale wants to follow up. His boss, Chief Superintendent Luke Abbott, doesn't, until dead man's widow, interior designer Tess, starts being subjected to frightening phone calls, practical jokes, bizarre break-ins, and threats to her son — a troubled survivor of the accident. Gosling's plotting flair and ability to shock are undiminished; the denouement is satisfyingly surprising.

■ *Finishing Touch*, by Betty Rowlands (Hodder & Stoughton, £13.99). Enraged art student slashes his award-winning portrait of his sultry lover; she disappears, surfacing months later at a Costa-wolds arts college, only to be

knifed off. Crime novelist and teacher Melissa Craig noses around, hampered by emotional entanglement with one of the suspects, who include the past boyfriend and most of the faculty. Gently old-fashioned whodunit, full of twee, arty ambience riddled with lurking anguish.

■ *Sister Beneath the Sheet*, by Gillian Lindscott (Scribners, £12.95). Exhilarating romp in the demi-monde of early century Biarritz. The late courtesan Topaz Brown has unexpectedly left a large sum to the suffragette cause. Nell Bray, newly released from Holloway, is sent to the resort to claim the money; she finds instead controversy over Topaz's demise, and an array of eccentric local and visiting characters, a rabidly anti-Pankhurstian MP among them, all seemingly dedicated to preventing

provide appropriate fodder for crime writers. Watson's fast-moving contribution cleverly brings together the Elgin Marbles, rediscovered Nazi art loot, and a (genuine) trip by the traitor Anthony Blunt. Edward Anderson, Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, presides over sharp political, emotional and artistic happenings.

■ *Dead Lock*, by Emma Page (Collins, £12.99). Depressive, recently wed 20-year-old cuts wrists in bath, leaving suitably distraught husband. Amiable Inspector Kelsey digs deeper into the couple, discovering each to have had a curious previous marriage ended by dubious deaths. Can Kelsey pin uxoricide on hubby? Neat, cunningly assembled net-tightener.

■ *Icy Clutches*, by Aaron Elkins (Collins, £12.99). Event to commemorate fatal scientific expedition of 30 years ago, interrupted by appearance of bodily remains hitherto hidden by Alaskan ice. Old bones expert Gideon Oliver on hand to suggest that the skeletons don't bear out the accepted avalanche version of the tragedy. The survivors are conveniently present, as old guits and secrets materialise from the past. A satisfying sequel, and unexpectedly fascinating on bones lore.

Tales of the sex Krieg

Frances Hill

THE THREE WOMEN K
By Helke Sander
Translated by Helen Petzold
Serpent's Tail, £7.99
GOING BACK
By Penelope Lively
Penguin, £3.99

his life, even when he is not lost halfway up an Alp. He hates and resents his job and bemoans the lack of opportunity to do something else, but when Ms K tries to

find out what he would enjoy he "grows vague".

But Helke Sander is far too perceptive and intelligent a writer to ascribe all foolishness and vice to men and all wisdom and virtue to women. She balances her male characters' lack of insight into themselves with her female characters' continual examination of their feelings and motives, but unaltered, self-defeating behaviour. As she strides the Alpine slopes with her awkward companion, Ms K cannot forbear questioning him on topics she knows to be sensitive, such as why he has brought tins of sausages when dried meat would have weighed less, and what form of

contraception he uses. Another character continually gives in to her ex-husband's demands for money though she knows this is foolish. A third is convinced that if she looks into her ex-lover's eyes she will be cured of her love for him, and in trying to meet his gaze in her rearview mirror as she overtakes his car, is caught speeding.

The book offers profound insights about human character as well as huge amusement. Sander is not always well served by her translator. The English is sometimes clumsy to the point of obscurity. Particularly baffling is the phrase "I'm chronically het." "Het", it seems from the context,

HELKE Sander's *The Three Women K* could be subtitled *Anatomy of the German Male*. Three professional women, on holiday together, pass the evenings telling anecdotes which illustrate the egocentricity, narcissism, immaturity, rigidity and compulsiveness of men they know. In the best and funniest story a woman goes mountain-climbing with a platonic friend who loads himself down with supplies for every contingency, wears the stoutest possible climbing boots and, as a result, goes lame. He is infuriated to the point of obsession by the lack of correspondence between reality and maps, and driven almost to despair by the need to diverge from prearranged plans. His companion gradually learns that dissatisfaction and worry pervade all areas of

Four letter Fiona

Sabine Durrant

THE MISFORTUNES OF NIGEL



By Fiona Pitt-Kethley
Peter Owen, £12.95
DOUBLE LIVES
By Stephen Wall
Bloomsbury, £13.99
THE HOP QUAD DOLLY
By Simon Carr
Hutchinson, £11.99

the desert of his basement flat. Stephen Wall's *Double Lives* is about the pain of recognising other people, rather than the painful consequence of forgetting them. A series of short interludes demonstrates different facets of romantic or sexual intrigue: here is the academic chasing a long trailing skirt through the libraries of a university town; a strained dinner party between former lovers; the suicide of a beloved husband.

The stories are drawn from each other — the characters have different names and live in separate parts of England — and yet are part of the same

cycle. The chapters have a sequential tone — one will begin at the time of day for example, that the previous one left off — and a certain timbre of pain runs through the sections, as each circles the apparent impossibility of separating from a person loved. It would be sentimental stuff, if Wall didn't deal toughly with the prose, tightening it at just the right moments, then turning to catch an exactly poignant detail — "He gently took her hands away but touched one of them with his lips as he did so, as if to offset any suggestion of rejection." The stories are tightly bound, too, by the image of water, of bridges and drowning, building a sense that the way to cope with death or departure is by the obliteration of self.

Double Lives is as cleansing as *The Misfortunes of Nigel* is cynical. *The Hop Quad Dolly* is a mad *Tristram Shandy* of a novel, riddled with typographical games and conventional representations — of a beating, a timetable, a crowd wave — and with so many authorial asides ("But it doesn't make any sense; you want to say") and rebuffs to the reader ("If its any of your damn business") the prose comes to seem like a football pitch, full of unforeseen tackles and cries of "offside". It's less of a fanciful analogy than it might seem, for *The Hop Quad Dolly* is a tale of the best days of the narrator's life: his time at school.

Simon Carr's narrative persona is a rather odd cove — half sussed, half suckered. His control of the traditions and ceremonies of Salisbury College is thrown to the wind, not by the arrival of the new headmaster, but by a young chap with long eyelashes called Duncyvor, who refuses to buckle under as he should. There are lots of jokes — not all of them schoolboy — and just a glimmer of a homosexual undercurrent that Fiona Pitt-Kethley would be proud of.

Jolly Czech-mating

FIRST NOVEL

Carol Davis

THE BOOK OF WISHES AND COMPLAINTS
By Ziaa Rohan
Hutchinson, £13.99

her aunt, which had been left to become over-run by chickens and their excrement.

Through a clever use of flashback we are introduced to the main characters and events in Hana's life. These include the kaffan-wearing foodaholic, English Nora, who makes every effort not to fit into the native country of her Czech husband. He becomes increasingly henpecked and

Memory holds the key

NEW SERIES

Hugh Barnes

daughter perished as an infant in a camp, wearing the shawl. Rosa is picked up in a laundromat by a retired button manufacturer, a coarse, kindly American Jew, to whom she would not have given a passing glance in "the life before". The novels, however, go on to suggest that But sanity is not possible in "the life after". Ozick persuades us that Rosa's madness is the madness facing everybody who lives with the knowledge that the things that happened in the camps could

FOR half a century writers have struggled with the paradox that the Holocaust is a forbidden subject, and the only subject. In *Rosa*, one of the monuments of imaginative writing about the Holocaust, Cynthia Ozick adopts the strategy worked out by the ironists Vladimir Nabokov and Isaac Bashevis Singer. She registers the crime of the Nazis not through description of the unimaginable but through evocation of the beauty and culture that European Jews were carelessly enjoying on the eve of catastrophe.

Although it appeared in the *New Yorker* magazine as long ago as 1983, the novella has been unavailable in Britain until now. Its publication, alongside the eponymous short story, in *The Shawl* (Cape, £4.99), is therefore something to celebrate. Ozick chronicles a few ordinary days in the life of a middle-aged survivor of the Warsaw ghetto and the death camps, who now wanders around Miami, a crazed, disorganised creature, writing letters to an imaginary daughter because her real

pathetic as the years pass. Then Hana runs away to London in search of political freedom and the father of her child — a dodgy Czechoslovakian folk singer, who defects, only to find his escape from communism leaves him with nothing to sing about.

Miss Rohan writes with style and wit. She calls her novel after the book which every state-run shop in Czechoslovakia is obliged to keep in a prominent position, in which customers may record their wishes and complaints. This provides the central metaphor for her book, in which each character files their own unique list of wishes and complaints in an increasingly alarming and contradictory world.

happen. The writing, which is incomparably fine, pierces you with such grief and anger that sometimes you have to stop, reading.

This enterprising series of original paperbacks also includes *In Praise of Shadows* by Jun'ichiro Tanizaki (Cape, £4.99). Quarter of a century after his death, the Japanese novelist is still relatively unknown in the west. Tanizaki's fiction shows the bizarre reaching out to possess Japan, a country whose etiquette is ancient, lovely and, at times, quite paralyzing. But this essay offers a gentler, slightly quaint discussion of the clash between the shadows of tradition and the dazzling light of modernity.

The last book in the series, *Of Walking in Ice* (Cape, £4.99), by Werner Herzog, is a pilgrimage and a meditation. In 1974 Herzog set off from Munich and walked to Paris, because his friend Lotte Eisner, the film-maker, was dying there. It was a remarkable journey, and this is a remarkable account of it.

JENNY JONES

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CINEMA: NEW RELEASES

Shampooed and set for life

Geoff Brown on *The Hairdresser's Husband*, *Jules et Jim*, *Marked for Death*, *Grim Prairie Tales* and the re-issue of *Citizen Kane*

Patrice Leconte's *The Hairdresser's Husband* (15, at Camden Plaza, Metro, Gate and Chelsea) is perhaps the first film in history to suggest that getting your hair cut can be an erotic experience. Here come the hands, pummeling in the shampoo. Here come the scissors, snipping round the ears. It should all be absolute torture, yet the director, who leaped onto the international stage two years ago with *Monsieur Hire*, his mesmerising Simonon adaptation, makes haircutting seem almost an adjunct to love-making.

As a boy, the film's hero, Antoine, delights in his plump lady hairdresser's tender touch, large breasts and body odour. His life's ambition is to marry a hairdresser. Advancing into middle-age, he fulfils his dream, spending the days in inscrutable bliss with Mathilde, the local barber's young apprentice. Customers come and go while Antoine, seemingly jobless, fondles her passionately by the barber's chair, indulges his hobby of dancing to Arabic music, or sits quietly and smiles — a man borne aloft by his obsessions.

Anybody who falls under the spell of the brooding and eccentric *Monsieur Hire* will find similar qualities here. Leconte, who admits to his own young passion for hairdressers, documents Antoine's yearnings with exquisite precision, allowing no extraneous detail to clutter the wide Panavision screen. The script is equally single-minded, leaving its adult characters scrubbed free of background: only their emerging romantic impulses count as they sail through the days marooned in what Antoine calls their "stationary luxury liner". The bare-boned script places an extra onus on the performers, but the elegantly raffish Jean Rochefort and a gracious, smiling Italian actress, Anna Galiena, deliver the goods with ease.

By the nature of its tale, *The Hairdresser's Husband* is a slight film, lacking the intensity that made *Monsieur Hire* so difficult to shake from the mind. But it is still a tender, funny, meticulously crafted celebration of human oddity and the power of love.

One of the surprises at the Cannes festival this year was the continuing vigour of the French New Wave directors, who first stormed the city at the end of the Fifties. True, Claude Chabrol dragged his feet with a stodgy *Wild Reckless*, but in *Jacquet de Nantes* and *La Belle Noiseuse*, Agnès Varda and Jacques Rivette gave us two of the festival's finest films. Another of their generation, François Truffaut, is back in town: not with a new film — he died, too young, in

1984 — but with a joyous revival of *Jules et Jim* (PG, Cannon Premiere and Everyman). Truffaut's theme, derived from the novel by Henri-Pierre Roché, is a French speciality, love and friendship — and he attacks it with an effervescence that still intoxicates almost 30 years on. This is a film that rarely stays put. The characters — Jules, Jim (firm friends from student days), and the mercurial woman in their lives, Catherine — are constantly pacing, talking, prancing, and bicycling through the dying days of *la belle époque*. The black-and-white CinemaScope camera (wielded by one of the modern masters, Raoul Coutard) dances attendance, circling round tables, sailing lyrically into the air. Always sensitive in his early films to the child's point of view, Truffaut here directs like a child, newly intoxicated with moving pictures.

But the whitewash style never blots out the performers. How could it, with Jeanne Moreau in full bloom as the mercurial, self-destructive Catherine? When she sings the song "Le Tourbillon", attired in a black-and-white striped jumper, the camera seems to gaze in adoration: we can but follow. Austrian actor Oskar Werner learned his lines phonetically, yet he exudes natural charm as the serious-minded Jules, locked in friendship with Henri Serre's easy-going Jim.

Archive news footage, imaginatively deployed, vividly suggests the horrors of the first world war. The subsequent history of this *message à trois* falls partial victim to the risky pace, though we conclude in the Nazi era, there is little sense of time passing, and little depth to the characters' sorrows as their relationships unravel. Yet so much of *Jules et Jim* radiates light and life: this is a fiery film, dancing undimmed down the decades.

"Try to find a gentle self inside you," a priest advises the hero in *Marked for Death* (18, on general release). So what does this retired undercover chap from the Drug Enforcement Agency do? He goes on the rampage in Chicago, and in the Caribbean, breaking bones with a forearm truncheon, decapitating villains, and spattering almost every Jamaican in sight.

This unlikely affair is the latest vehicle for Steven Seagal — the martial arts instructor to the stars who through brute charisma and good connections has jumped into the top tier of action hunk. Seagal entirely lacks most of his compe-



Characters without background: Jean Rochefort and Anna Galiena in *The Hairdresser's Husband*

itors' extravagantly sculpted forms. Viewed head on, with his slicked-back hair and pudgy him of a face, he looks eerily like a burlap masked in a stocking.

But the man can chop, kick and thrust a Samurai sword like a devil: he choreographed all the fight scenes, including a treacherous, protracted battle among a department store's scuttling customers and broken glass. Acting skills and a sense of humour remain, in Hollywood parlance, in development; though to be fair, Dwight Little's stunt-crazy direction offers little

Prairie Tales, a fetching, intelligent low-budget venture receiving five scattered screenings at the National Film Theatre from Saturday until June 18. Two travellers across the prairie in the 1880s meet up one black night by a camp-fire. "Do you want to hear a story, city boy?" taunts James Earl Jones's mountainous, tobacco-spitting bounty hunter. City boy Brad Dourif — too nervous to sleep — listens to three disturbing tales of death, haunting and revenge, and contributes one himself. Each comes to life with its own separate cast. Viewed individually, these stories from the Western Twilight Zone make uneven entertainment. Yet this bizarre offspring of the Western and the

portmanteau horror film proves bigger than its parts. The barren landscape frequently looks stunning, and Coe — formerly a designer of Hollywood advertising campaigns — shows a gift for off-centre humour.

"It's a story — you tell it, and there it is," Jones growls in aggravation after Dourif starts probing for deeper meanings. The intellectual

Leconte makes haircutting seem almost an adjunct to love-making

room for any actor's grace notes. There is no subtlety, either, among the villains — eye-rolling "Rastafarians" with a taste for black magic. Lines are planted to inform us that these drug gangs form less than one per cent of the Jamaican population. In terms of what we see, the percentage feels nearer 99.

American cinema shows a more benign face in Wayne Coe's *Grim*

prairie in the 1880s meet up one black night by a camp-fire. "Do you want to hear a story, city boy?" taunts James Earl Jones's mountainous, tobacco-spitting bounty hunter. City boy Brad Dourif — too nervous to sleep — listens to three disturbing tales of death, haunting and revenge, and contributes one himself. Each comes to life with its own separate cast. Viewed individually, these stories from the Western Twilight Zone make uneven entertainment. Yet this bizarre offspring of the Western and the

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RECORDS: JAZZ

Folky standards are alive

Barbara Thompson: Songs From the Center of the Earth (Black Sun 15014-2)
Michael O'Sullivan: Cassidy/Turning (Venture CDVE 904)
Tommy Smith: Standards (Blue Note CDP 7984522)



HAVING passed the age of 40, Barbara Thompson is automatically disqualified from receiving serious attention as a saxophonist. That received wisdom, happily, has not prevented her from continuing to produce work of genuine originality.

Apart from the commercial success of her long-running jazz-rock group Paraphernalia, her most interesting projects have tended to mix jazz with traditional music from East and West. Songs from the Center of the Earth continues the process, though in a more stark setting of a medieval abbey in Provence.

Folk songs provide the core of the improvisations, and Thompson has rummaged through Irish ballads, Syrian love songs and Caribbean spirituals. Playing unaccompanied, she re-shapes the themes in long, meditative

solos. The mournful tempo suits some of the songs better than others, and the playing time of almost an hour is over-generous. But Thompson's use of tenor, alto and soprano saxophones creates a gently evolving pattern of autumnal shades. Is it jazz? Perhaps not, but the question no longer needs to be asked now that the art has taken on an international identity.

Michael O'Sullivan encroaches on similar terrain with his nimble transcriptions of traditional Irish melodies. An ethnomusicologist and senior lecturer in music at

University College, Cork, O'Sullivan brings academic authority to the arrangements for strings, woodwind and percussion without sacrificing the inherent joy and humour of the originals. Any jazz buff deterred by the occasional sound of a harpsichord can always bear in mind that Artie Shaw used the instrument to good effect half a century ago with the Gramercy Five.

Hailed as a new saxophone prodigy when he was still in his mid-teens, Tommy Smith has been suffering from a backlash within the jazz community. His self-confident, sometimes prickly stage manner has been partly to blame, but the main reason is surely that expectations were running far too high.

Standards is a self-explanatory title. Smith is testing himself against compositions which have been covered hundreds of times by the very best musicians. No wonder, then, that he is fighting a losing battle. One good point, however, is that the format tends to curb his more self-indulgent tendencies.

CLIVE DAVIS

Hope springs

AFTER threatening to shut itself down at the end of this month, London City Ballet has now decided to continue operating in the hope that it will be taken on as an Arts Council client next year. The board of trustees says it issued the about-face on the strength of assurances from the Arts Council and Tim Renton, the arts minister, that the council will "use its best endeavours

BRIEFING

to find a way of securing the company's future". An Arts Council spokesman confirms that if additional funding becomes available from 1992-1993, "the dance panel will consider positively the needs of London City Ballet in relation to its policy for dance development".

Last chance...

ON SATURDAY, *Re-Joyce* ends its run at the Vaudeville Theatre (071-836 9987). With

REVIEWS

Theatre and Music
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TELEVISION REVIEW

Doughty but defective as an eco-detective

Yoking together Raymond Chandler's stories and BBC nature programmes in the same mental furrow requires a rather athletic stretch of the imagination. "Down these mean streets a man must go who is not himself mean, who is neither tarnished nor afraid, and who enjoys watching the furry animals on *Wildlife on One*." It is not promising.

However, the makers of *The Global Detective* (BBC 1) clearly perceive some merit in attaching a hard-boiled wiseguy narration to an investigation of an ecological crime; and last night Bill Paterson took us through South America's illegal trade in alligator skins, with such lines as "In Brazil, you get two to five for killing a croc."

Perhaps the laconic persona is simply a device to subvert the more conventional journalistic-as-hero, to cover the modesty of the director (Luke Holland), who took real personal risks in confronting lynch-happy dealers in Paraguay. The effect, though, is to render the story less dramatic, and to lend it an unhelpful hint of phoney.

The story does have its Chanderlesque connotations, I suppose. When it comes to the alligator-skin trade, for example, it is emphatically the little guy who takes the fall. The ones who get their hands bloody are the Paraguayan Indians, surreptitiously stooping in the heads of alligators all night long, and flaying the still-twitching corpses on the banks of a Brazilian swamp.

A million animals, apparently, are killed in this manner every year; which amounts to a lot of hammering and ripping, a lot of blood to be bled out of the boat. But the humble Indian does not get rich; more likely, he gets shot. As Chandler once pointed out, "When in doubt have a man come through the door with a gun in his hand."

Red-handed poachers are

peremptorily gunned down by Brazilian police, while the corrupt fat cats of Asuncion (in the military, and the government) continue to make their scaly fortunes. Shooting a few Indians does not prevent consignments of skins worth millions of dollars from regularly crossing international borders, the bribed customs officials no doubt waving them through with a cheery, "See you later, alligator." Meanwhile, the rulings of CITES (the international body that is supposed to prevent the trade in endangered species) have a negligible deterrent effect.

"All animals die! Everybody kills animals! In South America a lot of people can't survive unless they kill animals!" So screamed an aggressive, thick-set Paraguayan skin-dealer, waving a trowel in a threatening manner and frowning as though his brain hurt. He was interviewed on the site of his tanning plant, a noisome smouldering gollgotha where dogs scavenged among heaps of rotting flesh, in a city where "everyone has his price".

The "global detective" was not impressed by this character; but allowed he was only a middle man in a vast scheme of high-level corruption. It was in the naming of the guilty men, in fact, that the programme's "detective-story" gloss seemed most inappropriate, since in detective-story terms, revelations of a network of shady deals are not a patch on the nailing of the flint-hearted blonde who pulled the trigger.

So, even though he had established so much of the story, the "global detective" was obliged to leave the Case of the Alligator Skins essentially unsolved, and collect his 25 dollars a day (plus expenses) while the corpses continued to pile up unabated.

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GLOBE THEATRE

MAIL ON SUNDAY

DAILY MAIL

Pickles' case for the joint

Mary Ann Sieghart

In Britain each year, one drug is implicated in 45 per cent of violent crimes, more than 22,000 injuries and deaths from road accidents and over 12,000 deaths from related illnesses. Dependence on it can wreck families and put people's jobs at risk. So why do we tolerate alcohol? Habit.

Alcohol dominates the social lives of our middle-aged lawmakers. In moderation, it is relatively harmless. In excess, it can be a menace. Cannabis plays a smaller, but still significant part in the social lives of their children's generation. Moderate use is less harmful than alcohol. Excessive use can cause psychological dependence but is more likely to lead to lethargy than aggression – unlike alcohol. Cannabis does not kill.

This generational gulf has, until recently, made argument about legislation resistant to reason. The middle-aged hate to admit that they too take drugs (often caffeine, nicotine and sleeping pills as well as alcohol). They see other people's drugs as a "menace". Those who would rather smoke a joint than drink whisky are deemed criminals because they choose to relax in a different way. Politicians of all parties have rallied round their own drug and spouted hubbub about other people's.

Now there is a whiff of change. What a relief to find not just *The Economist*, *The Times* and President Carter's former drug czar arguing for decriminalisation, but Judge Pickles, that arch-populist, too. On television last night, he reiterated his call for the legalisation of cannabis, a case he will make at greater length in his own BBC documentary next Tuesday. With Judge Pickles on side, how much longer will politicians be able to claim that public opinion would not stand any loosening of the drug laws?

They will doubtless continue to use scare tactics. They will say that cannabis leads to harder drugs: today a pot smoker, tomorrow a crack addict. While it is true that most hard drug users smoke cannabis too, they also tend to drink alcohol, smoke cigarettes and make endless cups of tea. Most cannabis users do not take other illegal drugs. If anything leads to escalation, it is that cannabis smokers have to delve into a criminal underworld to buy their pot. The dealer is likely to offer them harder drugs, sometimes as a gift. If they could buy cannabis in an off-licence, they would not have access to cocaine, crack or heroin.

Nor is there any danger of an explosion in drug use. Cannabis is available in 250 coffee houses in Holland, where possession is now legal. Yet a recent survey showed that just 1.8 per cent of Dutch 18-year-olds had used drugs in the previous month. Anyway, if legalisation led to some people smoking cannabis instead of drinking alcohol, it could only benefit society. Except on my memory in a cartoon: in the first frame, a drunken brawl in a pub, with furniture flying and fists flailing; in the second, a group of cannabis smokers sitting peacefully at home with beaming smiles on their faces. Policemen are beating down their door.

In 1989, there were 35,635 convictions or cautions for drug offences in Britain, over 80 per cent related to cannabis. The police keep calling for more men. Delays in the courts are disgraceful. Think how much time could be spared for serious crime if both were relieved of this burden. And imagine how much the Treasury could raise in excise duty. Legalisation of cannabis would curb public spending and increase revenue. What taxpayer could resist the idea of that money being spent on hospitals and schools instead of lining the pockets of criminal gangs? The case rests.

Lord Alexander, one of the bankers summoned by the Chancellor yesterday, defends their record

We're not to blame when firms go bust

In recent days the banks have been accused of being responsible for many of the difficulties currently confronting small businesses. How true is this?

Regular surveys by the Small Business Research Trust, an independent organisation, have shown that low turnover and lack of business have overtaken interest rates as the prime concern of small businesses. In addition, delayed payment by large customers to smaller firms has harmed cash flow. This problem is perpetuated by the lack of any statutory right to interest for such delay.

NatWest is the leading small business bank with more than a million small business customers. We currently lend almost £10 billion to such clients. We have increased lending by almost 20 per cent during the last year, much of it to support businesses which we are seeking to help during troubled times. With such heavy commitment, we want to see them succeed.

Our average margin over base rate before costs is slightly more than 3 per cent. It has barely increased since the beginning of 1989,

even though this area of business has grown much riskier.

I have seen no sign whatever of a banking cartel in any area since I came to NatWest. Deregulation at the beginning of the last decade prompted strong competition between banks. The four major clearing banks may have 85 per cent of the small business market, but there is nothing to stop other lending institutions entering the arena if they are prepared to support the national economy in this way and to take the risks.

Sometimes it is suggested that we are seeking to charge small businesses to make up for bank losses in leading to Third World countries. So far as NatWest is concerned, this is simply not the case. We, like banks all over the world, loaned money to the Third World, with government encouragement, but we made proper provision for it in past years, and it is no longer a factor affecting our business strategy.

What is our policy towards increases in margins? Only half of our million small business customers borrow at all. One third of our small business lending is for fixed terms at fixed rates. It is the other two thirds of lending, at



Dissatisfied small businessmen can always complain

variable rates, that is affected by changes in the base rate. When the base rate goes down, our own rates go down automatically at the touch of a computer key.

In recent months, however, small business lending has increasingly become a high risk area of business. Bad debt levels were high last year and will remain so. Inevitably, therefore, we have sought some increases in margins, generally of up to 0.5 per

cent, where lending arrangements have been revised, or renewed. Individual managers are given some discretion to take into account special circumstances. On a loan of £15,000, an increase of 0.5 per cent is £75 per year. While this is not a negligible sum, it is unlikely to make or break a small business with problems that flow from the general economic situation.

Another frequent complaint is

that banks are not sensitive to the need of their small business customers. Generally speaking, this cannot be true. Small firms are still springing up in every corner of the country and, moreover, in every line of business. This year, more than 200,000 small businesses will start up with NatWest alone; they come to us because we provide the service they need.

Our managers are asked to deal sensitively with customers, whenever possible face to face, and are given discretion to have some regard to the position of their customers. Obviously it is likely that in some cases we fail to live up to this standard, and this may cause legitimate grievances. But it is also likely that some grievances are not legitimate, reflecting rather the frustrations of small businessmen who were encouraged to open businesses by the financial climate of the last years of the 1980s and have seen their expectations dashed by the recession.

We are seeking still to develop further what we call "relationship banking", and both we and our customers have more to learn in this area. When any of our

customers feel we have failed them, they can complain – we have leaflets on how to do in every branch – and their complaints are fully explored. We are determined to be relentless in our drive for quality, although like every other organisation, we shall never be infallible.

We remain determined to continue our support for small businesses and in doing so to support the national economy. Our lending is not, as in some Continental countries, buttressed by government guarantees. We can only continue to serve the economy if we can make our own assessment of risk and run our bank as a commercial venture.

We, like our customers, look forward to the end of the recession, but in the meantime we will strive to support them through these difficult times wherever we can responsibly do so.

Lord Alexander of Weedon, a former chairman of the Bar Council (1985-86) and of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers (1987-89), has been chairman of the National Westminster Bank since 1989.

The ultimate unauthorised life

Christ's reputation may yet survive

A.N. Wilson's condescending biography, suggests Bernard Levin

Mr A.N. Wilson, the well-known person, has recently written a biography of Jesus Christ, to be published next year, and he has kindly been giving a preview of his findings – or perhaps it should be tidings – to the world. Presumably to allay the qualms that the news must have aroused, he has come out with a ringing endorsement of his subject: "I am sure", he says, "I would like Jesus."

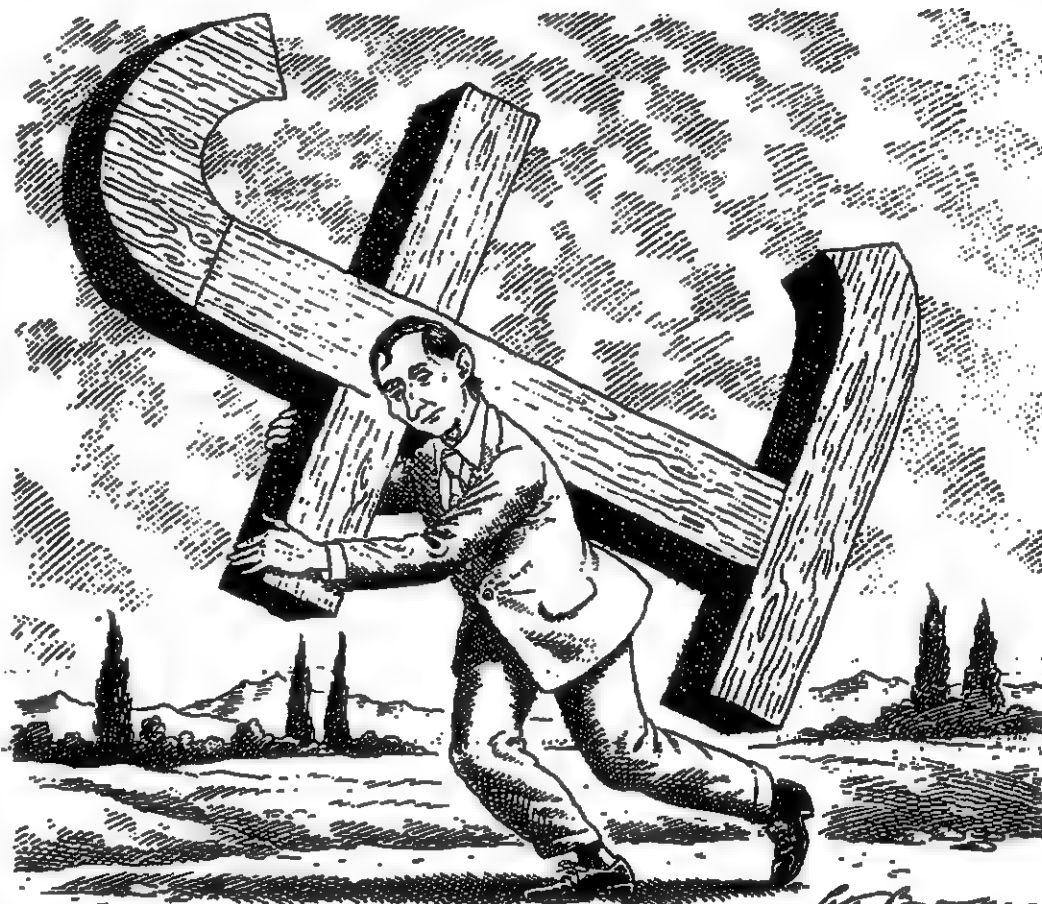
Now that, you will allow, should stand you man in pretty good stead. I mean, being crucified must be a really rotten business, but to know that you have the A.N. Wilson seal of approval would go far in the way of making the nails less painful. He has much more to say about Jesus, and I have much more to say about him, but I must first get one pressing matter out of the way. Mr A.N. ("put it there if it weighs a ton") Wilson is sure that he would like Jesus, but what I want to know, and I suppose most of you want to know also, is: would Jesus like Mr Wilson?

The omens are not good. First, there is no specific statement anywhere in the words of Jesus indicating a liking for our author. Negative evidence, you will say; well, perhaps, but you can build a formidable case on it. Take, for instance, the best known roster of Jesus's friends; he went out of his way to count the circle of his really close buddies – the poor in spirit, they that mourn, the meek (well, there's damn little meek about Mr Wilson), they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, the merciful, the pure in heart, the peacemakers and they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake (catch Mr

Wilson allowing himself to be persecuted for anybody's sake, starting with his own). A pretty eclectic bunch, it is clear, and a pretty big bunch, too; he must have had a massive Christmas-card list, but not a word about "blessed be the biographers".

Nor can it be that Jesus thought biography too vulgar a trade (a tabloid journalist, perhaps, but not a man whose books are published by Chatto & Windus); his closest mates included several fishermen and a tax-collector (well, he was a carpenter himself, remember) and a lot more riff-raff of the kind. Yet he was not above entertaining the lot of them at supper; you will remember that when he and his pals turned up at a wedding reception – the easiest kind of junket to gatcatch – and he turned the water into wine, it was all over the front page of the *Cana News*, but there was no mention of Mr Wilson, not even in the "and many others, including..." bit at the end of the guest list.

Never mind; if Mr Wilson is feeling a bit miffed about his cordiality being spurned, I have good news for him; your man is famous for liking practically everybody, including publicans and sinners, and somewhere in his heart there is a corner for Mr Wilson, I am sure. Indeed, I can recall only two occasions on which he really expressed dislike; the first was when he got his dander up and for some reason went round the West End throwing the staffs of the Bureaux de Change out of their kiosks (even the *American Express* in the Haymarket), and the other was when he was talking about child-abuse, and said anyone practising it would be better off tying all Mr



Wilson's books round his neck and jumping off Brighton pier.

But Mr Wilson has more important fish to fry (and leaves to bake, I imagine). He makes it clear that his biography will be very wide-ranging; for instance, he wants to know what hobbies Jesus had, whether he got married and whether, if he did, he had children.

The hobbies question has him stumped; presumably he can find no evidence. Well, I can help him here. I know for a fact that Jesus was a real Scrabble expert; moreover, he was a whizz at petit-point, and for good measure he collected matchbox-labels. Mr Wilson is hardly more confident on the

marriage and family question; he says no more than "probably". Again, I can fill in; Jesus was indeed married, and had two children, a girl called Tracy and a boy, Kevin.

There is more to come, Jesus, for instance, was born not in Bethlehem, as has hitherto been supposed, but Nazareth; Luke made up ("...a straight fib...") the bit about Pontius Pilate washing his hands; Mr Wilson tells us that he "dislikes Luke's gospel very, very much", which should settle Luke's hash for good. Moreover, Jesus was crucified by the Romans because they thought he was politically dangerous, which I can confirm –

there was a vital by-election going on, and Jesus was on the stump night and day, campaigning for Paddy Ashdown. And finally – this'll make you gasp for the daring of the man Wilson – he declares that Jesus was not born of a virgin, was not the Son of God, and did not rise from the dead.

I suppose that by now I have offended practically everybody, though I set out only to offend Mr Wilson. For the fourteen thousandth time, I am not a Christian, partly because I do not think myself worthy to be one; but it is really beyond patience for a man who loves very profoundly the person, words and message of Christ, and among that loving

finds Mr Wilson arsing about and squeaking, the squeaks being composed of the same tired old arguments, deployed in a quality not quite as high as that of the schoolboy who tries to embarrass a teacher by drawing attention to Isaiah 36, verse 12, or who explains to his friends while they are playing conkers that his dad says that it was impossible for Sarah to leave a baby under a gooseberry-bush at the age of 90, though dad wouldn't explain exactly why.

Come, let us suppose that Christ was born neither in Bethlehem, as the Christians believe, nor in Nazareth, as Mr Wilson believes, but in Turnbridge Wells. Suppose, even, that Mr Wilson, rather than the Christian religion, is right about virgin births and resurrection; will those tremendous metaphors – is there anything in all history to such things? – whether said or not? Is not the nature of Christ, in the words of the New Testament, enough to pierce to the soul anyone with a soul to be pierced?

Mr Wilson will no doubt assure us that there is no such thing as a soul; after all, he has recently made plain, in a pamphlet, that all religion is bogus and should be ignored. I suppose the pamphlet was a herald of the forthcoming book, which will knock down Christianity and bury it. Well, its founder was very thoroughly knocked down and ever so buried, and whether he rose from the grave or whether he was playing possum, he still looms over the world, his message still clear, his pity still infinite, his consolation still effective, his words still full of glory, wisdom and love.

Mr Wilson says that he has not yet decided on the title of his book. Perhaps I may suggest "Gawd 'elp us", or possibly "Christ Almighty!". Or better still: "How I Set Out to Demolish the Christian Religion, and Succeeded only in Making a Right Nana of Myself".

...and moreover

CRAIG BROWN

Every week I see yet another interview with Marco Pierre White, the rude London restaurateur. These interviews follow the same pattern: the more abusive White pours on his staff ("You're a fucking disaster! What are you? A fucking disaster?") the more convinced the interviewer becomes of his genius.

The British have long been fools for abuse, particularly if they have to dish out good money for it. I was once commissioned by a magazine to spend 24 hours in the company of Peter Langan. In his time, Langan was the most famous swearing restaurateur of them all. If customers complained, he was as likely to throw them out as to apologise. He would regularly empty bottles over their heads, or terrify them with lewd suggestions.

Someone once said to me that Langan's was the only restaurant where he wished there was a sign on the door saying "Le propriétaire ne mange pas ici". But spending my 24 hours in his secretly rather amiable company, I came to realise how much his clientele – consisting less of celebrities than of people up from the country hoping to spot celebrities – yearned to have him lurch up to them with a few choice insults, so that they could boast of being pilloried by the great Langan himself when they got home. Perhaps this desire for humiliation at the hands of a restaurateur has something to do with the Protestant guilt that engulfs

so many British souls when they eat out. A proprietor who behaves like an avenging angel, hurling thunder-flashes of abuse is, for them, the perfect end to a delicious meal.

Last year saw the death of Kim de la Taste Tickell, who ran the Tickell Arms, a cult figure among Cambridge students. Tickell had a notice on his front door barring anyone with jeans, braces, overalls, CND badges or other "left-wing insignia". He also loathed smokers, hurling himself at offenders with a soda siphon and squirting them from head to foot. On one occasion, he was brought to court for thrashing his family sword at a group of customers and shouting, "I'm not having any South London garage proprietors and their tarts in here!"

If any scruff asked for a loo, Tickell would declare, "Turn left at the end of the corridor. There you will see a sign saying 'Gentlemen'. Ignore it, and walk straight in." Needless to say, people flocked from far and wide to savour such abuse.

Tickell may have based his act on John Fothergill, owner in the Twenties and Thirties of the Spreadeagle at Thame. So snobbish that he once described the Spanish royal family, who arrived one day, as "a pretty girl and her husband, with three gentlemen who looked like butlers discharged for taking liberties". Fothergill discouraged the hot polloi, once vociferously refusing to serve a charabanc of "great burly, black, broad clothed brutes" from the East End. When an undergraduate

said "I'll never come here again", Fothergill replied: "Yes, but will you give me another undertaking: to tell all your friends not to come?"

Robert Ross described Fothergill as the worst-mannered man in London, a title which is today claimed by Norman Balon, the proprietor of Soho's Coach and Horses, who prints on his matchboxes the legend, "London's Rude Landlord".

He has recently become so famous for his rudeness that he appeared on *The Wogan Show*. In his autobiography, *You're Bored, You Bastards!*, he admits to having once barred his own mother from his pub "for talking too much". On the only occasion that I encountered him, Mr Balon seemed full of smiles, but perhaps he was having an off day.

Personally, I like a quiet life, and the prospect of paying a fortune for Marco Pierre White's limited range of insults does not appeal. I think I will stick with Basil Fawlty, who, you will remember, once gathered his guests together to scream at them, "You ponce in here expecting to be waited on hand and foot, well I'm trying to run a hotel here. Have you any idea of how much there is to do? Of course not, you're all too busy sticking your noses into every corner, poking around for things to complain about... A lot of layabouts with nothing better to do than cause trouble." Quite apart from his greater wit, to my mind Fawlty has one overwhelming advantage over Marco Pierre White: he is not real.

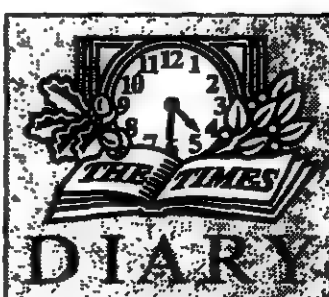
Selectively quoted again

Still poignantly coming to terms with her fall, Margaret Thatcher has been dealt another blow by the Conservative party. The Thatcher era has been marginalised in the party's general election campaign guide, which is regarded as its bible.

Mrs Thatcher is referred to only ten times in the 750-page tome, the most up-to-date reference book of Tory policy and achievements. In the 1987 election guide, she is referred to 37 times, John Major only twice. In the last guide, published in February 1989, she is mentioned 33 times. The guide's editor Alastair Cooke, who is deputy director of the party's research department, says: "This guide seeks to convey clearly the measure of the Conservative achievement over the whole of the last 12 years." But Mrs Thatcher dominated that political era, and her demotion by the party organ is seen by her supporters as a deliberate decision to denigrate her.

Significantly, Mrs Thatcher's vision of Europe is referred to only once, in an extract from her Bruges speech, which even the most pro-European Tory could not object to: "I want to see us work more closely together on the things we do go, whether it be in trade, in defence or in our relations with the rest of the world."

Conspicuous by its absence is a passage from the same speech used in the previous edition, when she was prime minister: "Working more closely together does not require power to be concentrated in Brussels or decisions to be taken by an appointed bureaucracy... We have not successfully rolled back the frontiers of the state in Britain only to see them reimposed at a European level."



John Major and Margaret Thatcher are rarely seen together at social gatherings these days, but they will forget their differences next month at Jeffrey and Mary Archer's silver wedding anniversary party. Cecil Parkinson, Sir Bernard Ingham and members of the cabinet will also attend. But nobody expects Major and Thatcher to sit together. One of the guests says: "Jeffrey is just about the only one left who enjoys the full confidence and friendship of both the PM and Mrs Thatcher."

Barring accidents

Maxy Filer, dubbed the world's worst law student, will achieve his life's ambition today when he is sworn in to the Californian bar. Filer, aged 60, passed the bar examination on his fifth attempt.

He first tried to pass the California bar exam back in 1966, the year England won the world cup and the Beatles released *Revolver*. Since then, Filer, from Compton, near San Francisco, has sat the exam twice a year, spending more than £40,000 in exam and tuition fees. "It's wonderful to have passed," he says. "I had to read the letter five times before I believed it." But the failures have not always been his fault. During his 48th attempt, the exam was interrupted by an earthquake. "We found we were at the epicentre, so it was wise to leave," he says. "I'm sure I would have passed that one."

Swanning around

An inner London wildlife park has been forced to evict two of its prize residents because they have become too wild. Staff at Camley Street Natural Park, two acres of inner city parkland near King's Cross, featuring woodland, a pond and meadow, had to take action when a swan attacked schoolchildren who invaded its territory. The fully-grown male and its mate, the first swans to settle in the park since it opened six years ago, have now been excluded.

"Male swans are very possessive, and he declared the pond and pathway his territory. He became



a real problem," says Irene Lucas, a teacher at the park. "Whenever children crossed the bridge over the pond, he tried to peck them and chase them away by flapping his wings. We have built a fence to confine the pair to the bank of the Regent's Canal just outside the park." Visitors to the park can still view the nest where Mrs Swan is currently hatching three eggs. "We expect the cygnets to appear next week," Miss Lucas says.

Black mark

Nicholas Mosley's biography of his father, Sir Oswald Mosley, has caused a rift with his stepmother, Lady Mosley, the former Diana Mordaunt. Lady Mosley, who was Sir

Oswald's second wife, is deeply unhappy with *Rules of the Game: Beyond the Pale*, which appears this month in America. "It is a vulgar exercise which published things too private, in the public eye, particularly by such a close relation," she says.

Nicholas says Lady Mosley objected to his publication of letters – many written in baby-talk, using affectionate names – between his father and his mother, Cynthia Curzon, who was Sir Oswald's first wife. Nicholas says: "I thought the letters showed my father in an exuberant, buccanering light, almost as boyish, rather than as a fascist, which is how people think of him. But my stepmother feels a great loyalty to my father, and his ideas, which meant showing him in a positive light."

Lady Mosley allowed Nicholas to see Sir Oswald's papers after he was reconciled with his father just before his death in 1980. In an interview in *Publishers Weekly*, Nicholas says Lady Mosley helped him by telling him of his father's love affairs and even letting him see Sir Oswald's letters to his first wife. When she saw the draft of the book she was enthusiastic. But, says Nicholas, "Five days later she wrote again, saying the book was awful, wrong – I must have hated my father – and she was going to try to stop it." She insisted that he include a line to show her disapproval. "That was very fair," Mosley says. "But sadly, she and I are not speaking."

As the First Test starts today, the West Indians have two excuses for their lack of early season form. "The boys are having to put up with both the cold conditions and the soft beds we get at the hotels," complains Dennis Wright, the team physiotherapist trying to nurse opening batsmen Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes back to fitness. And to think that in cricketing circles it is always the poms who are said to whinge.



SCAPEGOATING THE BANKS

Bankers are greedy, insensitive and short-sighted. Small businesses are the foundation of economic prosperity. Both of these propositions have been broadly sustainable since the beginnings of economic society. For the prime minister, John Major, they have suddenly coalesced into a blinding insight. If high interest rates are driving thousands of small firms out of business, as they undoubtedly are, then perhaps the fault lies not in his government's high interest rate policy but in the aforementioned greed, insensitivity and short-sightedness of banks.

The argument is politically appealing, not only because it helps to spread the blame for the recession, but also because of the public's instinctive hostility to banks. None the less Mr Major is going to have difficulties making his case stick. The banks may be greedy, insensitive and short-sighted but what would Mr Major, his Chancellor and, as of yesterday the regulators of Brussels, expect them to be instead?

A central tenet of Mrs Thatcher's philosophical revolution was that private commercial enterprises should devote themselves to maximising profit and answer only to their shareholders, whether in the short or long term. The invisible hand of competition would ensure that such businesses ultimately served the common good.

Competition in the banking market remains inadequate, and anything the government can do to promote it is welcome. But competition alone might not solve the banking problems of small firms. The financial market was substantially deregulated in the 1980s, to include hundreds of fringe banks, building societies and foreign lenders. The fact that the new competitors have been uninterested in small business customers suggests that profits are plying in lending to small businesses, even at current interest rates.

Small businessmen have complained that banks tar them all with the same brush, instead of taking the time to study their individual finances. But the average small business loan generates no more than a few hundred pounds a year in profits - not

Hard times for banks' customers

From Mr George Flint
Sir, So there it is, with shambles and candour: "The good businesses pay for the failed ones. There is no other way of running a bank" (report, May 27).

When times are hard for a business, bankers' advice is to cut salaries and to declare staff redundant; they will insist that personal guarantees be given to raise more money from shareholders; for this unsolicited advice, they will, of course, demand a fee.

There appears to be a different set of rules for the banks: give yourself a pay rise and screw your customers for the money. Good companies must pay for the bad investment decisions of the bank.

If we are to pay, it would have been appropriate if the banks had asked for advice before placing ever larger amounts of their shareholders' funds at risk. The advice might well have been for them to invest in Britain instead of bankrupt discounter, and in manufacturing industry instead of highly-leveraged buy-outs and the like.

The banks in their desire to pass the buck and the bill display the culture of the former nationalised industries of more than a decade ago. Where have they been all these years?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE FLINT,
Pigeon's Farm,
Greenham, Berkshire.
May 28.

From Mr I. H. Leslie Melville
Sir, The Conservative party is concerned over clearing banks overcharging smaller businesses. As I understand it, as the government reduces interest rates, the banks increase their margins. Because smaller businesses have become illiquid as a result of the recession, they are unable, in many cases, to change their banking arrangements as they are currently unattractive banking propositions. They therefore have no choice other than to pay.

Is this not simply an example of free-market conservatism working beautifully?

Yours faithfully,
HAMISH LESLIE MELVILLE,
19 Carlyle Mansions,
Cheyne Walk, SW3.
June 4.

From Mr G. B. Miller
Sir, How appropriate your editorial, "Defying gravity" (May 27), turns out to be. I have today received a printed form from the National Westminster Bank advising that, with effect from June 10, 1991, the rates for overdrafts will be 24.5 per cent effective annual rate for agreed overdrafts and 37.6 per cent for unauthorised borrowings.

I have never had, nor do I need, an overdraft, but I think the rates the National Westminster Bank are proposing are disgraceful. How right you are to draw attention to the

Gorbachev request for aid from West

From the Director of the Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies
Sir, The West's attitude towards the Soviet leader has come increasingly to resemble that of a banker who extends more and more lines of credit to a hopelessly profligate customer in the forlorn hope that he will miraculously make good. Indeed so much political capital has been invested in Mikhail Gorbachev that many in the West seem unwilling to contemplate a Soviet Union without him or a world without the Soviet Union.

As a result we are denied policies which would more reliably reflect Western interests while lending a measure of support to those who, like the peoples of the Baltic states, have a legitimate claim upon our sympathy. Accordingly, in its quest for stability the West tries to prop up an inherently unstable regime made yet more unstable by the unrealistic expectations aroused by perestroika.

Moreover, even as it entertains Mr Gorbachev's request to come to London next month to attend the Group of Seven meeting (report, June 5) there is little awareness that the Soviet economy continues to be run on a quasi-war footing with 25 per cent of national income or more going to the military sector.

It is a curious fact that despite "new thinking" and the new doctrine of "defence sufficiency" the Soviet Union should, in the sixth year of Mr Gorbachev's term as general secretary of the Communist party, be more powerfully armed than when he came to power, and should be planning to increase the military budget still further.

A new submarine presently rolls off the production line every five to six weeks and the Soviet Union's industrial complex outstrips its American counterpart at least in numerical terms in many categories of weapon production.

Even if this were not the case the truth is surely that a vast centralised state like the Soviet Union cannot be reformed from above. Indeed the attempt to bolt on some of the more superficial economic and legal aspects of the market economy would be laughable if it were not taken seriously by a range of Harvard professors, EC officials, wheat-belt Congressmen, the US President and, it seems, John Major.

A better way forward might lie in providing measured support for the new alternative power structures emerging within the Soviet Union: the republics, the new political parties and the new free trade

WINNING THE PEACE

There is a massive irony in the timing of President Gorbachev's visit to Oslo to accept his award of the Nobel peace prize. On the eve of his departure, the Soviet prosecutor's office exonerated the Soviet troops who stormed the Lithuanian television centre in January, killing 13 unarmed people. As if to reinforce the message, Soviet patrols again began harassing citizens in the streets of the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius.

Nothing punctured the West's indulgence of President Gorbachev as rapidly as his clumsy handling of the January Vilnius outrage. Why should he allow another scrap with Lithuanian nationalists to sour the atmosphere for an award that is of enormous symbolic importance, to him personally and to his standing at home and abroad?

The incident must mean one of two things. Either President Gorbachev's enemies among the conservatives and hardline military commanders are powerful enough to act on their own authority, cynically calculating the embarrassment they are causing him; or Mr Gorbachev himself has subtly authorised another crack-down in the hope that he can distance himself from it - as before - and use the incident to warn the West that his reform course is still in jeopardy and needs huge injections of cash to thwart the diehards.

However Machiavellian a politician the Soviet leader may be, the second interpretation seems unlikely. The evidence is growing that after six months of dithering, Mr Gorbachev has now thrown in his lot with the reformers. He has committed himself to the radical economic programme from which he has long sided away. He is ready to oppose the army in order to observe both the spirit and the letter of the treaty on conventional forces in Europe. In Oslo yesterday he swallowed what is left of superpower pride and admitted that his huge

Mortgage swaps

From Mr David von Simson
Sir, Whilst it would be churlish to deny Bernard Levin (May 24) his share of Schadenfreude at the expense of the banks involved in the local authority swaps debacle, the damage done to the City of London's standing by the House of Lords decision requires a more serious response.

If Mr Levin were to take out a mortgage today (an amusing thought in itself) he would have the choice between paying a fixed or a floating rate of interest. Whichever he chose, he would, although he might not like the idea, be speculating on the future movement of interest rates. Were he to change his mind in a year's time, he would no longer need to re-mortgage his house, but could much more simply enter into an interest-rate swap to achieve the same effect.

or his building society would in effect do it on his behalf.

Whilst the capacity of local authorities to take advantage of this market was not of course anticipated by legislation drawn up long before its birth, the Bank of England has for many years monitored their activities and reported on them in its publications.

To call bankers (many foreign) "intelligent, wily and jobbers' souls", for fitting to anticipate that after nearly ten years the House of Lords would disallow a perfectly normal commercial practice which the Bank of England had tacitly endorsed, is not a useful contribution to an outcome that harms the city's interests.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
DAVID VON SIMSON,
The Abbey,
Ashton Abbotts,
Buckinghamshire.

Memories of fives

From the Ambassador of India to Norway
Sir, You remarked in a leader ("Fair play for blacks", May 28) that Eton fives is little played outside the British public school. I remember playing fives as a boy, in the 1940s, in the courts at the Government Arts College, Kumbakonam. This is a small town in what was then the Madras Presidency and known not only as the birthplace of the great mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan but also for its rowing.

I have no doubt that the masonry courts are still in use. I am pleased that my son was able to play the same game at Eton itself.

Yours faithfully,
L. N. RANGARAJAN,
Niels Juel's gate 30,
0772 Oslo 2,
Norway.
May 29.

WIND OF CHANGE

Short-term weather forecasting is getting more accurate, the vagaries of the British weather less vague. The consumer's magazine *Which?* has discovered that BBC's daily forecasts for the whole country, supplied by the Meteorological Office, improved markedly over the 1980s. Correct prediction rose from 77 to 83 per cent for wind and from 83 to 87 per cent for maximum temperature. Would that Derby tipsters - or Treasury ministers - were as reliable!

The improvement represents an engaging next phase in the evolution of weather forecasting. The primitives based their forecasts on whether shepherds were delighting at red skies, cows standing or lying, seaweed wet or dry. By the 1920s, science promised to render such techniques obsolete. Bergeron Bjerknes of the Bergen meteorological office launched modern weather forecasting with his theory of weather frontal systems. In the 1950s, John von Neumann mesmerised meteorologists with the first theories of computerised forecasting. From then on larger computers were expected to make the weather as predictable as a clock.

The computers duly grew, the programmes became more sophisticated, the calculations more abstruse in what became a multi-million pound industry. Then the Frankenstein of science started to destroy what it had created. "Chaos theory" was discovered. Edward Lorenz, king of the weather computer, found that his computer

Let them eat sweets

From Mr D. W. Sarll
Sir, In her Business Profile of Mr Neil Shaw, Chairman of Tate & Lyle (May 25), Gillian Bowditch reports him as saying of tooth decay that "the problem is not sugar, it's dental hygiene". And now Mr Newman, director of the Biscuit, Cake, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, states as a fact (May 29) that "on 98 per cent of the occasions we eat" the food contains carbohydrates involved in the caries process.

The recent report, *Dietary Sugars and Human Disease*, by the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy, said of carbohydrates such as rice, potatoes and bread that they "are of low cariogenicity in humans". The report described three kinds of sugar, of which two are tooth-friendly: the intrinsic sugars remaining naturally in foods such as fruits, vegetables and cereals, and lactose sugar in milk.

The third kind is not located within the cellular structure of a food and is called non-milk extrinsic

Losses at Lloyd's

From Mr A. J. L. Marx
Sir, Some stupor was used by Charles Sturge and John Rew (May 30) to describe Lloyd's. As a Name, one of many placed in financial difficulties by recent events, I regularly receive Lloyd's Log and Lloyd's Newsletter. I have recently received the annual report and accounts for 1990. I presume 28,000 other Names receive these glossy and expensive documents also, and are therefore a major proportion of the readership.

I have scanned all three closely and can find barely a passing reference to the current disasters of the Fehrm, Gouda and Wellington syndicates. Who are these publications aimed at?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW MARX,
23a Nevill Square, SW5.
May 30.

Somnolent sermons

From the Reverend Roy Southwell
Sir, Correspondence regarding somnolent sermons (May 17, 27, June 1) needs to be complemented by reference to somnolent preachers. One such is said to have reported that he had been dreaming that he was preaching, and woke up and found that he was.

There is a need to examine causes as well as consequences. Is it not a fact that for various reasons not nearly enough time is allowed by preachers in the Church of England for biblical study and for efficient understanding of the art of homiletics? Nor would it seem that bishops encourage this primary work.

In an age of increasing professionalism in most vocations the church seems reluctant to ensure that preaching is given high priority in a person's use of time. Neglect of this leads to a waste of a valuable weekly opportunity. No wonder both person and people get bored and fall asleep - spiritually if not always physically.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROY SOUTHWELL,
397 Sprowston Road, Norwich.

Alcohol and health

From Professor A. G. Shaper
Sir, Your headline summary, "Alcohol can prevent early death", of a recent conference at the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh (report, May 23) gives a misleading description of what was a well-balanced debate on the relationship between alcohol intake, heart disease and death. All the available evidence indicates that non-drinkers have higher rates of heart attack deaths than light or moderate drinkers.

One interpretation of this finding is that alcohol protects against heart attacks. Another interpretation, which was presented and fully discussed (although your report does not mention it) is that men in middle age may become non-drinkers or occasional drinkers because they have developed health problems, many of which increase the likelihood of a fatal heart attack, e.g., angina, high blood pressure, diabetes.

Most non-drinkers (probably three-quarters) are ex-drinkers and

Pressing enquiry

From Mrs Sarah Playfair
Sir, In contrast, it seems, to Mr Wood (June 3), I like my trousers to be pressed and am grateful for the convenient device provided by hotels around the world. I am, however, distressed to report a growing trend among hotels to provide rooms designed for female executives in which, for some unaccountable reason, a trouser press is not included among the equipment.

Yours faithfully,
SARAH PLAYFAIR,
Archway Flat,
Glynde Place,
Glynde, East Sussex.
June 4.

Derby Day

From Mr Geoffrey Dodds
Sir, Long before those complaints whose houses overlook the Epsom Downs were born (report, June 4) a certain Mr Henry James, on a Derby Day visit in 1877, perceived he was in "for the vulgar or an unimpressive scale, something blatantly, unimaginably, heroically shocking to timid taste". Further, he remarked that some who attended were so drunk as to be "merely bags of liquor".

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY DODDS,
26 Elmhurst Court, St Peters Road, Croydon, Surrey.

Letters to the editor

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number (071 782 5046).

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TELEVISION AND RADIO 19

6.00 Ceefax
6.05 BBC Breakfast News
6.10 Sunday Country's Diet And Fitness Club (r) 9.30 Travel Show
6.15 Sunday Country's Diet And Fitness Club with a critical report on
Yugoslavia's latest peninsula (r)
6.20 News, regional news and weather 10.05 Playdays from Cannock
Crossroads in the Forest of Dean 10.25 Humdummers. Musical
game show hosted by Jonathan Coleman (r)
6.30 Cricket: First Test. Tony Lewis presents live coverage of the
opening session in the first day's play in the match at Headingley
England and the West Indies. The commentators are
Richie Benaud and Jack Bannister with summaries by Ray
Atherton and Geoff Boycott. Includes news and weather at 10.55
and 12.00. 12.55 Regional news and weather
1.00 One O'Clock News and weather
1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax)
1.50 Cricket. Further day-by-day coverage of the first Test from
Headingley. Coverage continues on BBC2
3.50 Mick and Mac. Comedy series starring Michael Barrymore (r) 4.00
Happy Families: Master Money The Millionaire. Alan Ahlberg's
fantasy adventures of SuperTed (r) 4.15 The Further Adventures of SuperTed (r) 4.30 Bluebirds. Vampires and
thugs on a housing estate are set upon by a vigilante group of go-
getting children with garish back-up from a team of granias.
Episode one of a six-part comedy drama starring Barbara Windsor
and Sheila Steafel (r)
4.55 Newsround 5.05 Blue Peter. Evergreen children's magazine
presented by Yvette Floding, John Leslie and Diane-Louise
Jordan. (Ceefax)
5.35 Neighbours. (Ceefax). Northern Ireland: Sportsweek 5.40 Inside
Ulster
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Anna Ford and Andrew Harvey. Weather
6.30 Regional news magazines. Northern Ireland: Neighbours
7.00 Top of the Pops presented by Anthea Turner. Simultaneous
broadcast in stereo on Radio 1
7.30 Eastenders. More up-and-downers from Albert Square. (Ceefax)
8.00 Tomorrow's World. Tiny sounds emitted from headphones may
be the bane of public transport commuters, but they could
increase the speed at which our Olympic swimming team will
travel as the Tomorrow's World team find out. They also
investigate a Hungarian plan to fight fires with a tennis training
device, and winners of the Tomorrow's World quiz will be
announced. (Ceefax)
8.30 On The Up. Total happiness cannot be bought, as self-made
millionaire Tony Carpenter knows only too well. Things get worse
when Ruth threatens to walk out of his life permanently. Week
comedy series starring Dennis Waterman and Judy Buxton (r).
(Ceefax). Northern Ireland: 8.30 Spotlight
8.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. (Ceefax) Regional news
and weather
9.30 Open All Hours. Delightfully inconsequential comedy from Roy
Clark featuring Ronnie Barker as the parsimonious corner shop
owner and David Jason as his hapless assistant. (r). (Ceefax)
Northern Ireland: Greening's

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- SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 30
- LAW REPORT 30
- SPORT 36-40

THE BUSINESS

THURSDAY JUNE 6 1991

Business Editor
John Bell

Byatt to put curbs on water companies

IAN BYATT, the director-general of water services, is to impose a new licence condition on water companies obliging them to ensure that diversifications do not take money needed to finance their utility businesses.

In his 50th letter to managing directors, Mr Byatt says he expects to be consulted in advance on any relatively big diversification "or where it could involve substantial risks or be controversial".

The new rule, which is a shot across the bows of groups such as Welsh Water and Severn Trent, will oblige directors of the utility subsidiaries to submit an annual declaration that they have enough resources at their disposal.

Comment, page 23

Profits drop

Electronics, the electronic components group, reports its first profits setback in 24 years with pre-tax profits of £55.2 million (£58.6 million) on sales of £415.5 million (£394.4 million) for the year ended March 31. But the final dividend still rises from 4.3p to 4.8p, making 6.6p (6p). The group does not expect any substantial profits improvement until next year because of the recession.

Temps, page 23

Stake is raised

Boddington has increased its shareholding in JA Devenish to 5.9 per cent with the acquisition of 57,122 shares. Boddington, which has bid £127.7 million for Devenish, has also received undertakings from the Whitbread Investment Company to accept for its 14.9 per cent and from a former Devenish director for 3.3 per cent.

Whitbread's choice, page 23

THE POUND

US dollar 1.8930 (-0.0080)
German mark 2.9611 (-0.0038)
Exchange index 91.2 (-0.2)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 177.48 (+12.0)
FT-SE 100 2521.5 (+15.5)
New York Dow Jones 3018.99 (-10.98)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 25299.57 (-287.29)

MAJOR CHANGES

RUSSELL
Harvey & Thompson 170p (+11p)
William Cook 315p (+12p)
THORN EMI 781p (+18p)
Wm Smith 'A' 403p (+10p)
Carlton Comm 478p (+23p)
Power Corp 122p (+10p)
Siebe 43p (+2p)
Wallace 61p (+1p)
Reed Int 408p (+18p)
Bridle 69p (+7p)
Rural Telecom 401p (+8p)
British Aerospace 58p (+1p)
BAT 710p (+12p)
Tomkins 54p (+1p)
Williams Hides 28p (+5p)
Lloyds Abbey 404p (+7p)
M&P 216p (+7p)

FALLES
Sody Shop 52p (+1p)
New Corp 41p (+8p)
Nobo Group 131p (+7p)

Closing Prices...Page 27

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base 11 1/2%
3-month interbank 11 1/2-11 3/4%
3-month eligible bills 10 1/2-10 3/4%
US: Prime Rate 10 1/2%
Federal Funds 5 1/2%
3-month Treasury Bills 5.61-5.60%
30-year bonds 9 7/8-9 7/8%

CURRENCIES

London
£ \$1.8930
£ DM2.9611
£ Sfr2.5319
£ FF10.2277
£ Yen236.75
£ Index51.2
ECU £0.89540
£ ECU1.43836

New York
£ \$1.8945
£ DM1.7470
£ Sfr1.4956
£ FF9.9165
£ Yen236.14
£ Index50.9
SDR £0.786796
£ SDR1.270979

GOLD

London Fixing:
AM \$361.80 pm \$362.40
close \$362.00-362.50 (£213.40-213.90)
New York
Comex \$362.75-363.25

NORTH SEA OIL

RPT: 133 1 April (1987=100)
NORTH SEA OIL
Brent (Jun) \$18.60 bbl (\$18.85)
Denotes latest trading price

EC takes up cause of small firms dogged by late payments

By COLIN NARBROUGH
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

A DRAFT European directive to speed up company-to-company payments, which could bring Britain's suffering small firms even greater relief than lower interest rates, is likely to run into stiff opposition from the government.

The directive, under consideration by the European Commission, covers the same ground as a Conservative private members bill that was blocked by the government in the Commons last year.

Deliberate slow payment by large companies and public sector bodies is one of the biggest problems facing small suppliers, the small business lobbies say.

The proposed Directive on Terms of

Payment would benefit British firms. Britain and the Republic of Ireland are the only Community states not to give firms the statutory right to interest on overdue payments from corporate customers.

The Commission regards the official British stance in this area as "antidivine", according to a legal expert in Brussels, but late payment has recently been identified as a growing problem in other countries, too, despite existing legislation to promote prompt payment.

The directive aims to help small businesses, which rely more on costly short-term finance than big companies, as well as promoting a level playing field for the single European market after 1992.

It is feared that without terms of

payment that can be applied Community-wide, confidence on the working of the single market, with its increased cross-border trade, would be undermined.

It has still to be decided whether the directive will apply to cross-border payments only, or cover domestic transactions. The directive would also ensure the right to enforce payment of interest, even after the capital sum had been paid.

Whether the directive will require a simple majority vote by ministers, or need unanimous approval, will depend the final form it takes. Along with the directive, companies will be encouraged to adopt best payment practice.

The Confederation of British Industry's smaller firms council and the Forum of

Private Business (FPB), a leading small business lobby group, have identified slow payment as a big problem for small business.

Stan Mendham, FPB's chief executive, said that while anecdotal reports about high bank charges and interest rates were important, they were "only a small part of the overall picture".

The main problems he wants addressed are the impact of credit deregulation and tax cuts favouring big business, government inaction on the late payment of debts, the question of loan risk, details of interest rates and charges, and excessive levels of security.

Tom O'Connor, chairman of the smaller firms council, saw late payment of debt as a

"very much more serious matter" than interest rates. His council's latest survey says one firm in five sees it endangering viability.

Although only 15 to 20 per cent of CBI members favour legislation to speed up payments, that compares with a near-total rejection of the idea four years ago.

Mr O'Connor believes legislation would not be beneficial for smaller firms, however, as the problem was to find legal tools that work. A code of practice for big companies and improved understanding among small firms of how large companies work, are the preferred approaches. The CBI fears that legislation would merely force big companies to change their contractual terms with small suppliers.

Exchange unlikely to be ready until 1992

Liffe merger is delayed until autumn

By JONATHAN PRYNN

THE planned merger of London's two futures and options markets is almost a year behind schedule due to uncertainty over which method of trading to adopt and other technical complications.

The London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe) and the London Traded Options Market (LTOM) are not now expected to merge until the autumn at the earliest, almost one year behind the original planned date of the merger.

When the decision to merge the two futures and options markets was taken in April last year, the new market was expected to be in operation by January this year.

However, a succession of

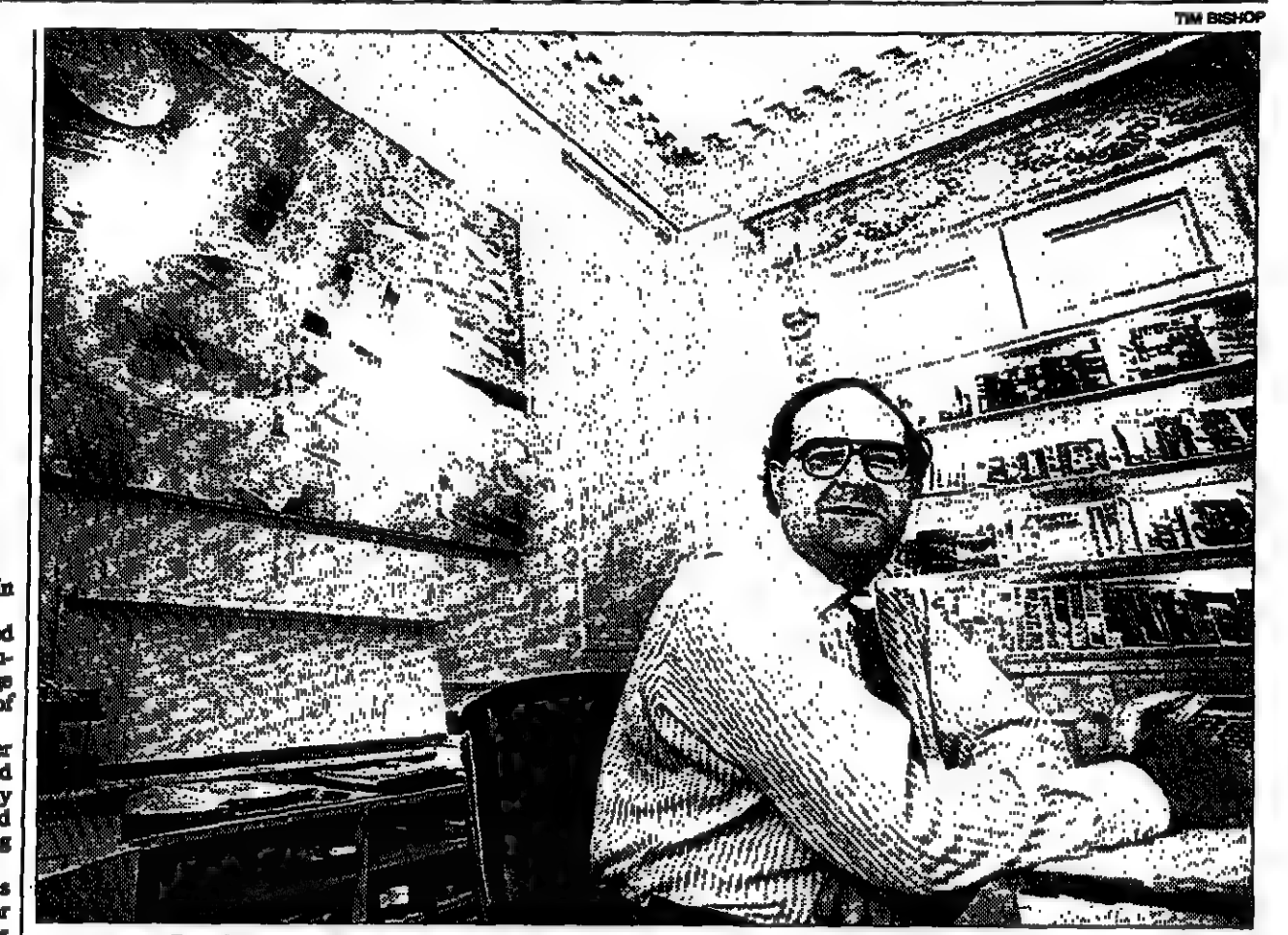
technical complications have pushed the date further and further back into 1991.

A spokeswoman for Liffe said yesterday that it will be "the end of this year or early next year before both markets are operating on the new floor".

Among the main issues still to be addressed are the need for anonymity in stock option deals and the extension of stock borrowing privileges to members of the combined exchange.

"These things have to be sorted out and a new system created," said Liffe.

A further complication is the proposal to abandon open-outcry trading of options which was presented by the corporate merger advisory committee in a letter to mem-



Looking to the future: Peter Davis, the chairman and chief executive of Reed International

Reed suffers from the recession

By GRAHAM STRAUBANT

REED International, the former conglomerate converted into a publishing multinational by Peter Davis, its chairman and chief executive, suffered a 27 per cent drop in pre-tax profits to £222 million in the year to end March.

Trading has not improved notably since and Mr Davis issued a strong warning that profits will be down again in the first half of this year.

The recession in advertising and consumer spending progressively hit the group's business publications, books, magazines and provincial newspapers while, in the fourth quarter, the Gulf war made things worse and started to affect its extensive travel publishing interests. But the international exhibition business, consumer magazines, professional and information publishing had a record year.

Mr Davis said that part of the last year's fall was due to the weak dollar and £20 million of restructuring costs. There were also £26 million exceptional profits from asset sales in the previous year. Without these special factors,

profits would have fallen 11 per cent.

As an expression of longer term confidence, Reed has increased its dividend by 7 per cent to 15p. This was more than dealers had expected, so Reed shares rose 18p to 409p. Earnings fell 19 per cent to 28p per share excluding the exceptional items.

Reed has written off its entire £54 million cash investment in BSkyB, the merged satellite broadcasting group, after deciding not to take part in the rights issue. This extraordinary loss was re-

duced to £20 million by profits on the sale of its remaining interest in the Reedpack packaging business.

Due to this and changes in the translation of dollar assets, shareholders' funds fell 4 per cent to £1.3 billion. Net borrowings rose £54 million to £430 million.

Operating profits fell 11 per cent to £248 million from turnover up 0.2 per cent to £1.58 billion. Interest charges rose from £1 million to £26 million.

Temps, page 23

Grovwod suits Capel for £57m

By MICHAEL TATE, CITY EDITOR

JAMES Capel, the stockbroker, is being sued for £57 million by Grovwod Securities, the property group, which accuses it of negligence in connection with Priest Mariani Holdings' £110 million acquisition of Local London Group in 1989.

Grovwod, which acquired Priest Mariani in October last year, alleges that Capel acted in breach of contract and/or negligently in breach of its duty of care to Priest Mariani in relation to the Local London bid.

Capel, a subsidiary of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, said last night that the claims and allegations were "entirely without merit" and that the proceedings would be "vigorously contested".

Priest Mariani acquired Local London in March 1989. It was advised on the fiercely contested bid by Capel. The key to Priest Mariani's success was the acceptance by Brent Walker Group in respect of its 29.9 per cent stake in Local

London. However, within months of the takeover, Simon Fussell, Priest Mariani chairman and a 25 per cent shareholder, was ousted by his fellow directors.

Grovwod's legal action centres on the net worth attributed to Local London, which David Holland, Grovwod's chairman, now contends was too high.

Grovwod paid £5 million for Priest Mariani last October, taking advantage of the slump in property values last year.

Mr Holland said yesterday that if the claim were successful it would have "a material impact" on the group's balance sheet.

News of the claim accompanied Grovwod results for the half-year to March 31st. Pre-tax profits were £723,000 (£8,000) and the interim dividend is 0.35p a share.

Mr Holland says property sales have cut the group's debt. He hoped to unveil new plans in connection with the group's long term debt soon.

Lloyd's pays more as losses grow

TOP executives at Lloyd's of London received substantial pay awards last year, despite the big losses affecting many of the underwriting names.

The 1990 Lloyd's accounts show seven employees were paid more than £95,000, compared with only one, Alan Lord, the chief executive, in 1989. Mr Lord said his remuneration was unchanged from his 1989 level of between £175,000 and £180,000.

Staff costs rose 7.5 per cent to £53.5 million with the average pay rise at about 8 per cent. Staff numbers fell 21 to 2,560. The Corporation reported net operating income of £27.77 million in 1990, compared with £35.26 million for the previous year.

George's wife angry at board's 'discrimination'

Jean Walker takes centre stage

By MATTHEW BOND

UP TO a few days ago when his lawyers slapped a vow of silence upon him, George Walker, the deposed chief executive of Brent Walker, has never fought shy of winning newspaper coverage.

The same could not be said for Jean Walker, who as well as being Mr Walker's wife is an executive director of Brent Walker in her own right. In her 30 years at Brent Walker, Mrs Walker has deliberately kept her name out of the headlines that so attracted her husband. That was until yesterday. For Mrs Walker is now a very angry woman.

Her anger has little to do with the treatment of her husband. But it has everything to do with the Brent Walker board's treatment of her.

At Monday's board meeting all Brent Walker's executive

directors were co-opted on to a special finance committee, set up by Lord Kindersley, Brent Walker's chairman, to negotiate the company's future with its bankers. Excluded from this committee were George Walker and John Hemmingsway, both of whom had been removed from executive office four days before, and Mrs Walker, who had not.

Insult was then apparently added to injury by Lord Kindersley suggesting that Mrs Walker took a few weeks off to consider her position at the company.

Mrs Walker's lawyer, Denise Kingsmill of DJ Freeman, the solicitor, claimed that in her view Mrs Walker's treatment was prima facie sexual discrimination, both on the grounds of marital status and sex. According to Ms Kings-

Walker believes her husband will go on to other things," said Ms Kingsmill. "Mrs Walker on the other hand is 55, has spent her whole life in the company and wants to keep her job."

Mrs Walker will not be taking the holiday that Lord Kindersley advised.

A spokesman for Brent Walker said that Mrs Walker's omission from the finance committee simply reflected Lord Kindersley's view that the finance committee would work more efficiently if Mrs Walker was not on it. Her executive role as managing director of the company's hotel and leisure division was not affected, he said. Neither Brent Walker, nor the trade and industry department, would comment on reports that the DTI was considering launching an enquiry into Brent Walker.



Jean Walker: staying put

TAP announces day return flights to Lisbon.

	departs	arrives	frequency
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Lisbon to Heathrow TP454	1905	2145	daily except Wednesdays

TAP's new day return flights to Lisbon from Heathrow commence June 2. To introduce the service there is a special launch business class fare of £399 return, which includes:

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- free Terminal 2 transport to/from car park.
- free car valet.
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Defence group urges protection from cuts for research

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE government should isolate spending on research and development from the current round of defence cuts, a parliamentary defence group said yesterday.

Action was necessary to preserve Britain's high-technology and skills bases not just in defence but in the rest of industry, said the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (Post), an American-style research charity funded by government grants.

The cross-party group gave warning that Britain's technology base was being weakened because the transfer between defence and civil technology

was being neglected. Defence research, development and production had built up substantial technological capacity and skills which benefited the civil economy, the group said.

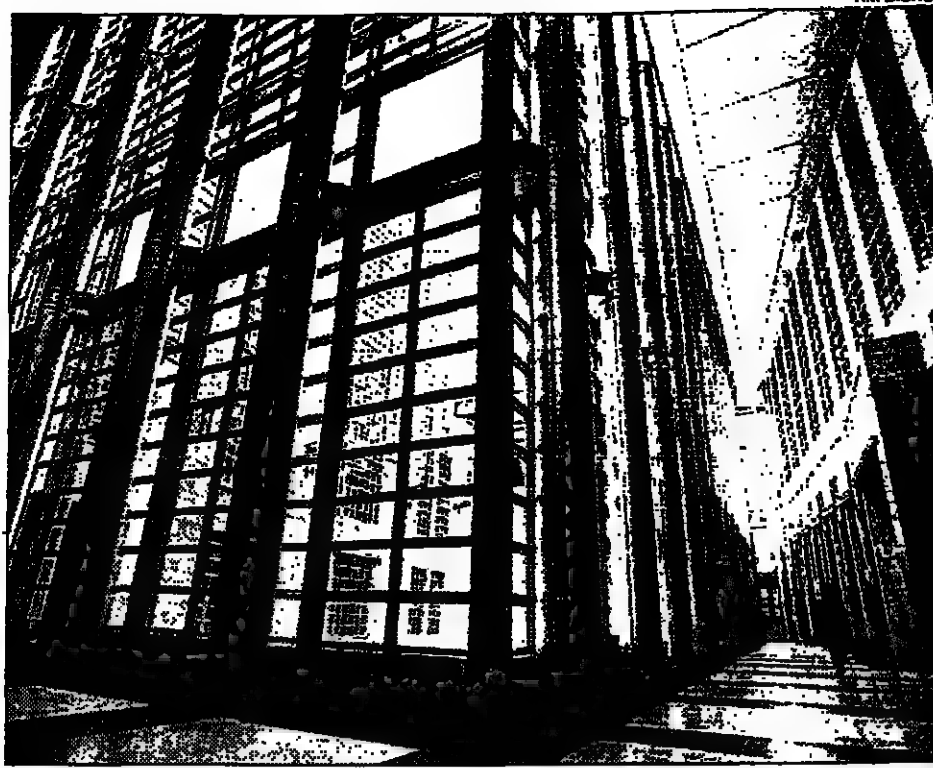
While a detailed report from the group on the relationships between defence and civil science and technology accepted that the transformation of east-west relationships would inevitably lead to reduced defence spending, Post said that countries other than the United Kingdom in a similar position were considering ways to preserve national high-tech resources. But it said that in Britain

"there is the danger that market forces will result in the irreversible loss of high-tech skills, with adverse effects on both defence and civil sectors".

To forestall this, the group suggested a range of policy options, including an expanded remit for the defence ministry in managing research and development.

The group also suggested reserving a fixed proportion of the defence ministry's budget for projects which would improve the UK's technological and manufacturing base as well as serving military purposes.

But Sir Ian Lloyd, MP for Havant and Post's board chairman, suggesting isolating R&D spending from the defence cuts, said: "The case for putting a ring fence around R&D within a shrinking defence budget as a whole can be put more effectively if it can be demonstrated that the R&D is not just going to benefit defence but will have a far wider benefit to the civil science and civil industrial base."



On reflection: chrome and glass replaces wood panelling at Goldman Sachs offices

Goldman Sachs opens offices

By NEIL BENNETT
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

GOLDMAN Sachs, the American investment bank, has opened its new \$300 million European headquarters in the former Daily Telegraph building at Peterborough Court on London's Fleet Street.

The wood panelling and gloomy back offices have been swept away and replaced by chrome and glass courtyards

and corridors. Only the building's famous Art Deco facade has been left untouched.

Goldman Sachs, whose property department developed and financed the building itself, has most of the space although part has been let to Crédit Agricole, the French bank, and Touche Ross, the accountant.

Eugene Fife, the chairman of Goldman Sachs, said the true value of the offices was

not financial. "We spend a lot of time in this building. We feel very comfortable in it," he said.

Goldman has reserved 50,000 sq ft of spare space in Peterborough Court for future expansion.

The opening underlines Goldman's growing influence. Since the late Eighties it has become one of the leading houses in international mergers and acquisitions.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Mercedes forecasts static year for profits

MERCEDES Benz, the car-making subsidiary of Daimler-Benz, Germany's largest industrial concern, expects no rise in profitability this year after announcing profits for 1990 that were almost unchanged on the previous year. Net profits last year rose from DM1.49 billion to DM1.55 billion, while turnover rose from DM4.13 billion to DM5.06 billion.

Worldwide, car sales were hardly changed at 188,300. The company said it was encouraged, however, by the strong demand for its new "S" class model — delivery times are now two years. The success of this car is considered vital for the company's future profitability. The present daily production run of 200 is soon to be increased to 370. One of the company's most disappointing performances came from its British subsidiary where operating profits fell from DM66.5 million to DM 8.3 million last year.

Caffyns races to £711,000

CAFFYNS, the motor dealer, lifted pre-tax profits to £711,000 (£664,000, including an exceptional credit of £372,000) in the year to end March. Turnover grew to £133.9 million (£130.9 million). Earnings per share climbed from 12.5p to 13.9p and the final dividend is maintained at 6.5p, making an unchanged total of 11.5p. The shares firmed 4p to 354p.

Allied places \$400m notes

THE embattled treasury department at Allied-Lyons has placed a \$400 million private placement of 10- and 15-year senior notes with American institutional investors. The notes were issued by Allied-Lyons North America Corp, but are guaranteed by the parent. The proceeds will be used to repay more expensive dollar bank borrowings.

Merchant seeks £5.8m

MERCHANT Retail Group, the food retail and garden shop company undergoing restructuring under new management, has announced improved profits and a £5.8 million rights issue to finance organic growth. Pre-tax profits for the year to March 30 were £3.4 million, up 13 per cent on last year's £3 million. A final 1.3p (1.2p) dividend makes 2.4p (2.3p) for the year. Turnover was £150 million (£160.4 million).

The new shares are being offered at 33p, against a pre-announcement market price of 41½p. The shares moved down ½p to 41p on the news of the rights issue.

Atkins falls to £243,000

ATKINS Brothers (Hosiery), the East Midlands textiles company, made pre-tax profits of only £51,000 in the second half of the year, in line with April's profits warning. Profits for the year to end March were £243,000, against £870,000 for the previous year. Atkins is paying a final dividend of 6p, making a total of 9.6p for the year, compared with 12p a year ago.

McInerney loses £26m

MCINERNEY Properties, the Dublin property company, incurred losses of Ir£29.1 million (£26 million) for the year to end December (Ir£3 million), passed its dividend and issued a warning that its accounts will be qualified by its auditors. The company reports net assets of Ir£16.9 million (Ir£38 million). The passed dividends compare with last year's distribution of Ir£2.5p.

Cluff looks at growth

CLUFF Resources, currently developing gold mining interests in Zimbabwe and Ghana, might expand its gold interests to include Oman and the Yemen, Algy Cluff, the chairman, told yesterday's annual meeting.

The group was encouraged by the diamond prospects of its 38.7 per cent-owned Cluff Resources Pacific in Australia which had found five structures and was examining another 11 in New South Wales. The group's net worth was 147p a share, but they were traded at 43p. The investment perception was, wrongly, that Cluff depended on Africa.

Oriflame drops to £6.05m

By PHILIP PANGALOS

FULL-year profits at Oriflame International, the London-listed Swedish cosmetics group, tumbled 37 per cent to £6.05 million, dragged down by a £2 million provision and depressed cosmetic sales in Scandinavia and Britain.

Profits before tax and unusual items fell 23 per cent to £8.05 million (£10.5 million) in the year to end March. Sales edged up to £55.2 million from £54.3 million.

The drop in final pre-tax profits from last year's £9.63 million came after a £2 million provision against potential losses on an investment in commercial paper. The investment was handled by Morgan Grenfell, which the company dropped as its financial adviser last year.

Robert af Jochnick, Oriflame's chairman, said: "The year just past was a period when we experienced recessions in our major markets in Scandinavia and the United Kingdom."

Earnings per share slid to 10.3p (17.2p), although the final dividend is maintained at 8p, making an unchanged total of 12p for the year.

Mulcahy salary queried

GEOFF Mulcahy, Kingfisher's chairman and chief executive, came in for some questioning about his salary at the annual meeting. Mr Mulcahy, who became chairman last year, was paid £754,000 compared with his salary of £657,000 in the year before.

He told shareholders that the current year would be another difficult one for retailers but said Kingfisher would continue to grow.

CSG in black

Corporate Services Group made pre-tax profits of £813,000 in the nine months to end December (loss of £14.5 million in the previous year). Again, there is no dividend.

TNT sells

TNT Transport, a subsidiary of TNT, has sold its holding of 2.16 million shares in Airborne Freight for US\$51.3 million.

Gieves losses

Gieves Group made a pre-tax loss of £428,000 in the year to end January (profit of £2.29 million). The total dividend is cut to 3p (4.2p).

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP
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year for profits
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Melnerne
loses £26m
oks at grow
Mulca
salar
querie
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ESC in
INT sell

Millbank keeps its powder dry

These are trying times for the directors of ICI, waiting for Lord Hanson to play the next card in an unusual poker game where only Hanson and a handful of his closest colleagues know for sure the ultimate nature of the stakes.

A company whose early fortunes were founded on the manufacture of explosives knows only too well the importance of keeping its powder dry. For Hanson's game plan may well be protracted even if ultimately it does not involve a full blown takeover bid.

It must therefore be galling for the moguls of Millbank that they are forced into a position of perceived inactivity and must leave unanswered the impression that the company has lost its way during the past decade. The few smoke signals emerging from ICI's headquarters staff suggest that the top brass has answers aplenty for such criticisms and furthermore has a clear strategy for dealing with the next decade.

ICI feels it has, by standards of its own making and those of its international peers, transformed itself mightily. Further, ICI

knows that it is coping with the current recession far better than it would have without the reshaping of the past few years.

The last point is inescapable. Close on two-thirds of ICI's profits at the start of the decade arose from oil and fertilisers. ICI's critics say that it is merely keeping its head above water at present. On the business mix of 10 years ago, the company would by now be close to drowning. The changes have been radical. In 1980, more than 40 per cent of ICI chemical sales were in Britain, just 16 per cent in America and 19 per cent in continental Europe. Since then, the strategy of globalisation has been pursued forcefully, reducing dependence on the British economy considerably. Last year, Britain accounted for just 22 per cent of chemical sales while almost 30 per cent arose in America and 26 per cent on the continent of Europe.

Achieving this transformation has been no mean feat. The acquisitions unit, set up in 1984, has made £3 billion worth of purchases and realised some £2.5 billion. Cost cutting and job losses have been severe. Today there appears to be little sentimentality towards any of ICI's operations, however much they may appear to be part of the core business. The attempt to dispose of fertilisers indicates the mood of the moment. Nothing is sacrosanct these days. Most significantly for ICI shareholders, their board's strategic essentials for success in international chemicals indicate a fundamental clash with the Hanson approach. Where ICI believes it should be globally integrated, Hanson is wedded to Britain and the US. ICI's emphasis on consistent long term capital and research and

development spending is far from Hanson's approach. And ICI's commitment to excellence in science-based research and management skills would not even register as a priority at Hanson. A merger of ICI and Hanson would present a monumental clash of cultures. What on earth would it do to the business?

Dual role

Ian Byatt is playing an interesting double role in his recent exercises in whipping the privatised water groups into line. In the competitive world of regulation, he is letting no legitimate opportunity go begging to make sure he is seen as an active champion of the consumer and that the water

companies know who is boss. Many of them do not like it and believe he is straying into the territory of their managerial discretion. At the same time, however, he is trying to protect the existing regime and thereby protect the companies from something worse, possibly in the shape of an incoming Labour government committed to the usual populist rhetoric about utilities.

Several of the companies have well understood this. In letter number 55 to managing directors, he counselled against excessive dividend rises on profits that were temporarily higher than expected due to high interest rates or lower than expected costs. Companies should consider giving something back to the consumer.

At that time, only Yorkshire Water had cannily raised its prices by slightly less than the permitted amount two years running. But the message was

already sinking in round the country. Thames, once seen as the most cavalierly venturesome company, had already decided to rein back its second half dividend rise. It has also pointedly announced in advance that it will not ask for the eventual £200 million cost of switching away from sea dumping of treated sewage sludge to be passed on to consumers, as it is entitled to do.

Mr Byatt's attempt to influence diversifications aroused even more hackles, to the extent that he is imposing a licence condition.

The regulator's insistence that he expects companies to consult him in advance over any relatively large diversification, or one that "could involve substantial risks or be controversial" reads like gross interference in management of non-regulated activities.

In practice, companies have already taken heed of the message. When Severn Trent paid £212 million to buy the Biffa waste business, it stressed that this was being financed without recourse to funds earmarked for its investment programme.

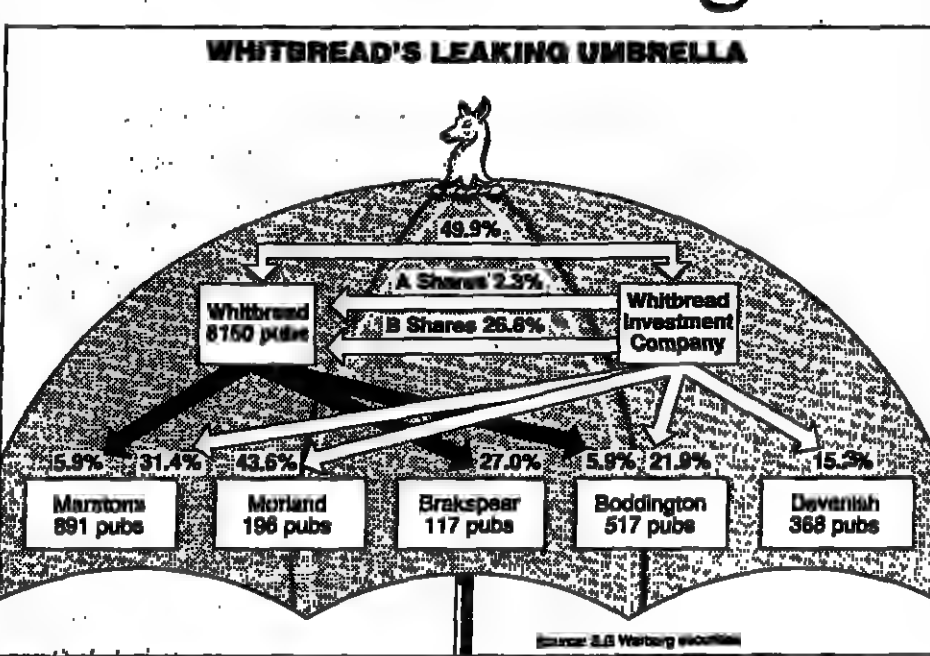
Why Whitbread preferred the flavour of Boddington

THE Whitbread Investment Company's early declaration of support for Boddington's £127.7 million hostile bid for JA Devenish has sent a shiver down the spines of other regional brewers who believed they were protected from takeover by WIC's shareholders. WIC's acceptance in respect of its 14.9 per cent stake in Devenish has also surprised leading brewing analysts who largely recommend rejection.

The consensus is that though Devenish faces difficult conditions this year, restructuring already completed enhances its long-term value to levels well in excess of Boddington's offer. Why the furore? After all, WIC is an investment trust and has an obligation first and foremost to its shareholders. Although WIC is viewed as a defender of regional brewers against the threat of Bass and Allied-Lyons, its unwritten aim is to protect the interests of Whitbread, its parent. In this case, both Boddington and Devenish have supply agreements with Whitbread, which would expect to benefit from a merger of their estates.

Nor has the investment company an obligation to support incumbent management. When Robin Farrington became chairman three years ago, WIC outlined its strategy, saying it would be prepared to support outside management if this provided the best prospects for longer term development of a brewery. What surprised the sector is the manner of WIC's acceptance. The investment company made public its support for Boddington almost two weeks before the final closing date instead of normally waiting until the last minute before giving a formal undertaking. WIC also seized the chance to criticise the management record at Devenish. "WIC has been concerned for some time at the performance of Devenish and the latest half-year results and full-year forecast have done nothing to reassure it," it said after Devenish pledged to hold full-year pre-tax profits at £11.3 million for the year to September.

Michael Cannon, chairman of Devenish, expressed out-



ing at the way WIC appeared to be siding with Boddington. But privately, he had expected WIC to side with Boddington from the day the offer was made public. No doubt his views were influenced by Bill Blake, his finance director, who worked for Whitbread before joining Devenish and was a director of the investment company. WIC also owns 21.9 per cent of Boddington and was involved when Devenish approached Boddington last year

which is advising Devenish. On June 3, WIC made its decision public. WIC has its reasons for supporting the bid. One may be the requirement to cut each holding to below 15 per cent by November 1992 to comply with the monopolies commission's statutory orders. The investment trust would own 18 per cent of the merged group and could dilute that by 3 per cent over a few months. But the orders may have an even more significant impact on WIC. Philip Morrissey, the

total number of public houses owned by the group exceeds 2,000.

Exceptions to the orders are companies that are part of a group simply because another member owns 15 per cent of the voting share capital, so each regional brewer, including Boddington and Devenish, would not have to untie or sell guest beers in their public houses.

Perhaps for these reasons WIC may be taking decisions that appear out of line with those of other investors. If this is so, one company that should be looking over its shoulder is Marston, Thompson & Evershed, owner of almost 900 public houses, in which WIC has a 31.4 per cent stake.

By dealing first with Marston, Whitbread and WIC could decide to leave their holdings in Brakspear and Morland unchanged, given the small number of extra public houses, about 150, Whitbread would have to untie.

One certainty is that WIC is no longer perceived as a trusted ally. It also seems inevitable that this mistrust will extend to Whitbread, which will be seen as the ultimate beneficiary of WIC's dealings.

MARTIN BARROW

WIC is an investment trust and has an obligation first to its shareholders

to merge. As a condition, Devenish wanted Boddington to sell its nursing homes and hotels and concentrate on public house management. Denis Cassidy, chairman of Boddington, disagreed, and Devenish walked away. WIC supported the merger and was angered by Mr Cannon's decision. Thus, when the bid was launched, Devenish knew it could not count on its support. On May 31, Devenish published a profit forecast and held final talks with WIC at Barings,

SG Warburg analyst, argues that the statutory order which obliges brewers to relinquish the tie on public houses they own in excess of 2,000 applies to WIC as well as Whitbread. Not only individual brewers have to comply with the order. So do "large brewery groups" that are defined as the combination of any one company with every other company in which it has control over 15 per cent or more of the voting share capital, provided that at least one company in the group is a brewer and the

Reed needs flagship business

IF A company with Reed's wide spread of professional, business and consumer publishing operations was based on the continent, its shares would be highly rated. After a 20 per cent drop in underlying earnings, mainly due to the economic cycle, Peter Davis's group is, however, valued on a conventional recovery rating of 14.4 times earnings for the year to end March, with a yield of 4.9 per cent on the increased dividend.

The discrepancy could be put down to a delayed City reaction to the switch to pure publishing, pending a return to normal trading conditions. There are other reasons.

Reed has four similarly sized divisions, for European business publications, American business books and British consumer publishing. All are widely drawn. For instance, European business ranges from the successful exhibitions division to trade magazines; consumer publishing ranges from *Country Life* to provincial newspapers, where profits fell a quarter.

Despite this huge variety of relatively small contributors, all divisions showed lower profits except for consumer publishing. Profits there rose 2 per cent thanks to the TV

Times, whose profits of about £25 million are likely to be halved, at least, this year due to a circulation war following the change in listings rules.

Some special factors will unwind Reed's benefit this year, notably the dollar and the £20 million spent on restructuring, which will help costs. But second half pre-tax profits fell 35 per cent and trading is no better than in the poorest, January-to-March quarter, when the Gulf war also hit travel publishing. Profits in the seasonally less important first half will be down, so real economic recovery will be needed to keep earnings level for the year.

As Terry Connor, of Smith New Court, has pointed out, the new look Reed still appears to be a hostage to the economy. The mature acquired businesses will prosper again with recovery. But internal electronic or other publishing initiatives seem insufficient to generate above-average growth. The group badly needs to build a flagship business with big potential to counter short-term risk - although BSB was evidently not the answer.

Reed has rare financial strength, which it may be tempted to use to buy more safe businesses in the recession. To attract higher ratings, it needs to find strong new sources of internal growth on top of its negative defensive quality and recovery potential.

charge of £14.2 million, and net earnings turned out at 17.4p (18.4p) a share.

The Pact International division that distributes to retailers may not last long. Operating profits at RS were £56.5 million (£53.1 million), but it was a year of mixed fortunes. In Britain, the recession hurt and the profit increase was below expectations, while in America competitive pressures led to a small, but unqualified, loss.

The strong cashflow helped offset capital expenditure of £22.7 million and the £40 million spent on acquisitions, but Electrocomponents paid interest of £800,000 compared with the net receipt of £1.2 million previously.

Year-end gearing was 28.3 per cent, but should ease to between 5 per cent and 10 per cent this financial year.

The recession suggests pre-tax profits this year may only creep forward to £58 million. As cost saving benefits come through, however, and if business activity picks up, profits could reach £68 million in 1992.

At 245p, trading on 13.3 times prospective earnings, a rating which eases to 11.4 times on 1992 profit hopes, the shares look well up with events.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Paying for Dunsdale

GODFREY Jillings, chief executive of Fimbra, the City watchdog, says the government should bail out former clients of Dunsdale Securities, the investment firm that crashed a year ago with losses of £8 million. In a recorded interview for television's *This Week* tonight, Jillings says that Fimbra members should not have to pay for losses arising before August 1988. The scope of the Investors Compensation Scheme, funded in part by Fimbra members, is to be debated in the High Court next week. Jillings says: "I believe that obviously the government should bear the cost as part of the pre-emptive costs of setting up the Financial Services Act."

Change of diet

BUSINESSMEN in Japan are turning away from sushi and seaweed in favour of fast-food, spaghetti and rich pastries -

and it shows. In a survey of 20,000 businessmen, Japanese health officials found that a quarter of all food intake is fat, compared with less than 9 per cent in 1955. And they say: "That's dangerous."

All in the mind

THE snow and rain sweeping down from the Arctic circle were no match for Brian



"The government is quite right - they should all be muzzled and neutered"

Cunningham, a marketing director for IBM. In spite of the unseasonal cold, he had little problem completing a 100-mile solo run across Scotland, to raise money for the Kurdish refugees. "It is the first time I've had any sponsorship," says Cunningham, aged 48, who seems keen to test his stamina at every turn. In 1989, he spent three days on a 200-mile run, and once hauled a sledge across the Vatnajökull icecap in Iceland. "I think 80 per cent of it is in the mind," adds Cunningham, who made it to the safety of his car just before the bad weather struck.

All in a name

BODDINGTON Group could be forgiven for thinking that JA Devenish has friends in all the right places. Denis Cassidy, the Boddington chairman, may not have been thrilled to discover that a highly-critical report of his hostile bid for Devenish in the *Morning Advertiser*, the drinks industry bible, was penned by a certain John Reynolds. "Not

I," says John Reynolds, the Shandwick director and *Bon Vivant*, who happens to be acting for Devenish. "Nor I," says John Reynolds of Barings who is also acting for the West Country brewer. All very confusing, especially if you happen to be John Reynolds of Schroders, who is not involved with the bid at all.

Facts and figures

ACCOUNTANTS, like actuaries, are renowned for their love of facts and conformity. So they are certain to warm to Ian McNeil, newly appointed president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, who takes up the role 26 years after his father. McNeil, a partner in the Brighton office of Moores Rowland, may find little has changed since his father Robert was made president in 1965. Then, interest rates were high, credit was tight and the tax system was under scrutiny. But there was, of course, one important difference. There was a Labour government...

JON ASHWORTH

12.28% 13.00%

gross gross c.a.r.*

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And you won't find any from a major building society or bank that pay such high interest rates as this.

Northern Rock's Current Account pays up to 13.00% gross c.a.r. on every pound in your account.

	GROSS	GROSS C.A.R.*	NET*	NET C.A.R.*
£25,000+	12.28%	13.00%	9.21%	9.61%
£10,000+	11.45%	12.07%	8.59%	8.94%
£2,500+	10.85%	11.41%	8.14%	8.45%
£1,000+	7.65%	7.92%	5.74%	5.89%
£1+	6.35%	6.54%	4.76%	4.87%

Opening a Northern Rock Current Account is subject to status and conditions. Rates may vary, but are current at the time of going to press. * Interest will be payable net of basic rate income tax which may be reclaimed by non-taxpayers or, subject to the required registration, gross.

* Compounded annual rate - the annual return on your savings if monthly interest payments are reinvested in the account. Current account rates and interest facilities are available on application to customers over 18 years of age. Branches and Agents throughout the UK. Please consult Yellow Pages. Eligible for membership by Trustees. Members of the Building Societies Association. Assets covered £2,000m. If you make your deposit by cheque, you will start earning interest from the day after it is received or later if your cheque takes longer to clear.

To Anne Widdow, Customer Services Manager, Northern Rock Building Society, (R&BS) Ltd, Garsfield Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 1BR. I enclose cheque for £ made payable to NORTHERN ROCK BUILDING SOCIETY, to be invested in the CURRENT ACCOUNT. Please confirm receipt of my cheque and send my application form.

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Full name/s _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
Home Tel _____ Date of Birth _____
Signature/s _____ Date _____

JA 72

The two Scottish electricity companies share offers



Offers for Sale



by Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited and The British Linen Bank Limited on behalf of The Secretary of State for Scotland

HM Government is now offering for sale 100 per cent. of the ordinary share capital of each of Hydro-Electric and ScottishPower. The offer price of 240p per share is payable in instalments of 100p now, 70p on 5 May, 1992 and 70p on 6 April, 1993.

This advertisement contains the terms and conditions of application, a guide to completing the public application form and a public application form. It does not contain any information about Hydro-Electric or ScottishPower. It should therefore be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated 30 May 1991 which alone contains approved financial particulars relating to both Companies. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained, until the Offers for Sale close, from most banks and post offices throughout Scotland, branches of NatWest and Ulster Bank, and Scottish banks in England and Wales. In applying for shares in Hydro-Electric and ScottishPower you will be treated as applying on the basis of the information in the relevant Parts of the Prospectus and on the terms and conditions set out in this advertisement. Expressions defined in the Prospectus have the same meaning in this advertisement as in the Prospectus. Before deciding to apply for shares you should consider carefully whether shares are a suitable investment for you. Their value can go down as well as up. If you need advice, you should consult a stockbroker, solicitor, accountant, bank manager or other professional adviser.

SHARE OFFERS AND APPLICATION AND INSTALMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The approximate numbers of shares being offered for sale in the UK and overseas are:

Scottish Hydro-Electric plc	383.4 million	Scottish Power plc	814.8 million
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(a) Applications

Applications must be received no later than 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday 12 June, 1991. Instructions on how to return completed public application forms are set out below. The right is reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any application. Once made, applications may not be withdrawn.

(b) No Multiple Applications

ONLY ONE APPLICATION FORM MAY BE USED TO APPLY FOR SHARES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANY PERSON. The only exceptions to this rule are Permitted Employee Applications (as defined in the Prospectus) which may be made by eligible employees and pensioners of Hydro-Electric, ScottishPower and Scottish Nuclear.

Multiple applications and suspected multiple applications are liable to be rejected.

Criminal proceedings may be instituted against anyone knowingly making or authorising a multiple application for his or her own benefit, or that of any other person, either solely or jointly with other persons. Under the terms and conditions, an applicant can be required to disclose to the Secretary of State or his agents any information about the application which may be requested.

(c) Allocations

The basis of allocation of the shares in the Companies is expected to be announced by 5.00 p.m. on Monday 17 June, 1991. If your application for shares is successful, in whole or in part, you will be sent an interim certificate for the shares allocated to you. If there is heavy demand for shares, you may receive fewer shares than you apply for or, in some cases, none at all. Allocations of shares in respect of applications for package units may not, depending on the relative levels of demand for shares in the Companies and the basis of allocation, be made in the proportions of 32 shares in Hydro-Electric and 68 shares in ScottishPower. If no part of your application for shares is accepted, all moneys paid on application will be returned (without interest). If your application for shares is accepted in part, you will receive (without interest) a refund cheque for the balance of the moneys paid on application.

(d) Dealings

It is expected that dealings in the shares in each Company will commence on The Stock Exchange at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday 18 June, 1991 and that, circumstances permitting, interim certificates will be sent to applicants allocated shares under the Offers for Sale on or before Monday 24 June, 1991. If circumstances require a revised posting plan, an announcement will be made. Applicants who wish to sell before they have received an interim certificate will only be able to do so if they make arrangements to deal on this basis. Applicants who deal before receipt of an interim certificate will do so at the

risk of selling entitlements to shares for which they have not received an allocation.

(e) Further instalments

You will be sent separate reminders in respect of shares you hold in each Company in advance of the dates when the second and final instalments become payable. The reminders will be sent to your address on the relevant register at that time. If you do not pay any instalments for which you are liable your right to the shares may be cancelled. If you sell your shares, the purchaser will become liable for any further instalments due (once the transfer has been registered).

(f) Overseas applicants

No person receiving a copy of this document and/or an application form in any territory other than the UK, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him, nor should he in any event use such application form unless, in the relevant territory, such an invitation or offer could lawfully be made to him or such form could lawfully be used without contravention by any person of any registration or other regulatory or legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the UK receiving a copy of this document and/or an application form and wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of any relevant territory in connection therewith, including the obtaining of requisite governmental or other consents or the observance of any other requisite formalities and the payment of any applicable taxes or other charges due in such territory.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION

Introduction

If you apply for shares in Hydro-Electric and ScottishPower (each a "Company") or (in the case of eligible customers of Hydro-Electric and ScottishPower, eligible employees of Hydro-Electric, ScottishPower and Scottish Nuclear applying under the Free Offers, the Matching Offers, the Discount Offers and the Priority Offers and eligible pensioners of Hydro-Electric, ScottishPower and Scottish Nuclear applying under the Pensioner Priority Offers) for shares in either of them, you will be agreeing with the Secretary of State for Scotland, Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited, The British Linen Bank Limited, The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland, The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, The Royal Trust Company and both or the relevant one of the Companies as set out below, completion of an application form for shares in both Companies will be treated as a separate and independent application for shares in each Company.

Offer to purchase shares

- You offer to purchase from the Secretary of State at the Offer Price the number of shares indicated in your application (or any smaller number in respect of which your application is accepted) in the Company on these terms and conditions.
- You agree that your offer cannot be revoked prior to 18 July 1991 and promise that the cheque or draft accompanying your application will be honoured on first presentation. The Secretary of State agrees that he will not, prior to 18 July 1991, offer any of the shares in the Company to any person other than by means of one of the procedures referred to in the Prospectus. Eligible persons duly applying for customer preference will be entitled to customer preference and eligible persons duly applying for non-customer preference will be entitled to non-customer preference on the basis described in Part 5, paragraph A, of the Prospectus. This paragraph 2 constitutes a collateral contract between you and the Secretary of State. It becomes binding when your application is posted to, or (if delivered) is received by a receiving bank.
- If your application form is not completed correctly, or if the accompanying cheque or draft is for the wrong amount, it may still be treated as valid. In these circumstances the Secretary of State's (or his agent's) decision as to whether to treat your application as valid, and how to construe, amend or complete it, shall be final. You will not, however, be treated as having offered to purchase more shares in the Company than is indicated in your application for shares in the Company.
- Any application may be rejected in whole or in part.
- Acceptance of your offer to purchase shares

- The Secretary of State may accept your offer to purchase (if your application is received, valid, processed and not rejected) either:
 - by notifying The Stock Exchange of the basis of allocation (in which case the acceptance will be on that basis); or
 - by notifying acceptance to the receiving bank which processed your application. The acceptance may be of the whole or any part of your offer and, accordingly, the number of shares in the Company you offer to purchase may be scaled down.
- If the Secretary of State accepts your offer to purchase (in whole or in part) there will be a binding contract under which you will be required to purchase the shares in respect of which your offer has been accepted, prior to 18 July 1991, both:
 - the whole of the ordinary share capital of Hydro-Electric and ScottishPower (issued and to be issued) is admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange; and
 - the obligations of the Priority Applicants under the Priority Invitation Letters referred to in Part 4, Section 3, paragraph C of the Prospectus become unconditional and are not terminated.
- You will not be entitled to exercise any remedy of rescission for innocent misrepresentation at any time after acceptance. This does not affect any other rights you may have.
- Payment for the shares
- You undertake to pay the purchase price for the shares in the Company in respect of which your offer is accepted in three instalments as described in the Prospectus. The cheque or bankers draft accompanying your application may be presented for payment before acceptance of your offer, but this will not constitute acceptance of your offer, either in whole or in part. The proceeds of this presentation will be held pending acceptance and, if your offer is accepted, the conditions in paragraph 6(i) and (ii) above are satisfied, will be applied in discharging the first instalment, which is due upon acceptance. The second instalment is due on 5 May 1992 and the final instalment on 6 April 1993 (and, in each case, for value by 3.00 p.m. on that date). Following payment in full of the purchase price the Secretary of State will arrange for the shares which you have agreed to purchase to be transferred to you. This transfer will not, however, occur before 18 March 1993.
- If your application is invalid, is rejected or is not accepted in full, or if the circumstances described in paragraph 6(i) or (ii) above do not occur prior to 18 July 1991, any proceeds of the cheque or draft accompanying your application (or if your application is accepted in part, the unused balance of those proceeds) will be refunded to you without interest.
- The Secretary of State may require you to pay interest or his other resulting costs (or both) if the cheque or draft accompanying your application is not honoured on first presentation. If you are required to pay interest, you will pay the amount determined by the Secretary of State or his agents to be the interest on the amount of the cheque or draft from the date of acceptance until the date of receipt of cleared funds. The rate of interest will be the then published bank base rate of a clearing bank selected by the Secretary of State plus 5 per cent. per annum. The Secretary of State may apply part of any payment received from you in paying this interest or other costs. In this event (or if the late payment is for other reasons insufficient) the remainder of the payment will be applied in paying the first instalment in respect of as many shares in the Company as possible. Any balance of the payment remaining will be held by the Secretary of State on your behalf and may be applied in paying any other amounts due to the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State terminates the agreement to purchase shares under paragraph 11 below and no other amounts remain due to the Secretary of State, the remaining balance will be returned to you (without interest).
- If your cheque or bankers draft is not honoured on first presentation then, at any time until the Secretary of State has received, in cleared funds, the first instalment in respect of a share, the Secretary of State may terminate the agreement to purchase that share. This termination will be effected by notice being despatched to you. In the event of termination you will pay to the Secretary of State, on demand, such amount as may be certified on his behalf as being necessary to compensate the Secretary of State for the losses, costs and expenses incurred or

expected to be incurred as a result of the cheque or draft not being honoured on first presentation and as a result of termination (taking into account any amounts paid under paragraph 10 above and any profit gained on the resale of the share).

- If you receive any interim certificate in respect of the shares you have agreed to purchase before the Secretary of State has received, in cleared funds, the first instalment in respect of those shares, you shall forthwith return it to the receiving bank from which it was sent.

Instalment Agreement

- Upon receipt by the Secretary of State in cleared funds of the first instalment in respect of any share for which your offer to purchase has been accepted, you will become a party to, and will be bound by the Instalment Agreement in respect of that share. Accordingly from that date you will be entitled to the benefit of rights attached to that share in accordance with the terms of the Instalment Agreement. Until that date the Secretary of State will remain entitled to the benefit of all rights attached to that share. Upon your becoming a party to the Instalment Agreement in respect of any share, the obligation to pay the second and final instalments in respect of that share, and the obligation to transfer shares to you, contained in paragraph 8 above will be replaced by the corresponding obligations in the Instalment Agreement. If, at the date you become a party to the Instalment Agreement, the second or final instalment (or both) has already fallen due and has not been paid, you will be obliged to pay that instalment or those instalments in accordance with the terms of the Instalment Agreement as if you were a Purchaser (as defined in the Instalment Agreement) on the due date for that instalment.

Instalments

- If you are eligible and your offer to purchase shares in the Company is accepted, you will be entitled to receive any instalment in relation to the Company you may have elected to receive in your application. This entitlement is governed by and you must comply with, the requirements set out, or referred to, in Part 5 of the Prospectus.

Warranties

- You warrant that:
 - You are not under the age of majority (18 years of age in the UK) on the date of your application.
 - You are not, and you are not applying on behalf of, a US or Canadian person (as defined in Part 5, paragraph B.1 of the Prospectus) or an individual, corporation or entity resident in Japan.
 - If your application, together with all other applications in which you have an interest or in which any person on whose behalf you are applying has an interest, were accepted in full, neither you nor any such person would have an interest (as defined in Article 51 of the Articles of Association of the Company) in shares representing 15 per cent. or more of the share capital of the Company in issue upon flotation.
 - In making your application you are relying only on the Prospectus, or the Mini Prospectus taken together with the Prospectus, and not on any other information or representation concerning the Company or the Combined Offers. You agree that no person responsible for the Prospectus or any part of it will have any liability for any such other information or representation.
 - If the laws of any place outside the UK are applicable to your application, you have complied with all such laws and none of the parties mentioned in the Introduction to these terms and conditions will infringe any laws outside the UK as a result of the acceptance of your offer to purchase or any actions arising from your rights and obligations under these terms and conditions, the Instalment Agreement and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
- If the person signing the application is not the applicant, that person warrants that he has authority to do so on behalf of the applicant and that, if that person is not an authorised

official of a branch of a UK Clearing Bank or a selling agent or financial intermediary, this authority is vested in him by virtue of any power of attorney which (or a copy of which, certified by a solicitor) accompanies the application.

- If the applicant is a corporation, the person signing the application form warrants that he has authority to do so on behalf of the applicant.

Supply and disclosure of information

- The Secretary of State and his agents shall have full access to all information relating to, or deriving from, the cheque or draft accompanying your application, and its processing. If the Secretary of State or his agents request any further information about your application you must promptly disclose it to them. Upon your becoming a party to the Instalment Agreement your name(s) will be placed on the Register of Interim Rights for the Company and, if you pay the instalments and do not transfer those rights, subsequently on its register of members. These registers are open to inspection by the public, who may take copies in return for a prescribed fee. The information supplied in, or in connection with, your application may also be disclosed to HM Government departments (and their agents) concerned with other privatisations and to the Secretary of State and his agents and members of the police forces for compiling lists of suspected multiple applicants.

No multiple applications

- You warrant that the declarations on your application form are true and correct. If they are not, you may be making a multiple application. Any interim certificate or returned application moneys relating to a person suspected of making a multiple application may be held (without interest) pending investigation.

Miscellaneous

- The rights and remedies of the Secretary of State, Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited, The British Linen Bank Limited, The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland, The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, The Royal Trust Company and each Company under the terms and conditions of application are in addition to any rights and remedies which would otherwise be available to each of them, and the exercise or partial exercise of one will not prevent the exercise of others.
- All documents and any returned moneys will be sent at your risk. They may be sent by post to you at the address shown on the application form. Any cheque will be made payable to you (or the first person named in any joint application).
- You agree to be bound by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company once the shares you have agreed to purchase have been transferred to you.
- Your application, any acceptance of that application and the contract resulting therefrom will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of Scotland. For the exclusive benefit of the parties mentioned in the Introduction to these terms and conditions you irrevocably submit to the jurisdiction of the Scottish courts in respect of these matters. This does not prevent an action being taken against you in any other jurisdiction.
- Reference in these terms and conditions to the Prospectus is to the full Prospectus dated 30 May 1991 containing listing particulars relating to each of Hydro-Electric and ScottishPower. Words defined in the Prospectus and not defined in these terms and conditions have the same meanings in these terms and conditions and in your application and in the guide to the application form used by you as in the Prospectus. In the case of a joint application, references to you in these terms and conditions are to each of you and your liability is joint and several.
- None of Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited, The British Linen Bank Limited or any of the banks mentioned in the Introduction to these terms and conditions will treat you as its customer by virtue of your making an application for shares or by virtue of your offer to purchase being accepted. In particular, they will not owe you any duties or responsibilities concerning the price of the shares or concerning the suitability of the shares for you.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RETURN OF THE PUBLIC APPLICATION FORM

BY POST
SEND YOUR COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM
TO ARRIVE NOT LATER THAN 10.00 AM ON
WEDNESDAY 12 JUNE, 1991 AT

the appropriate address immediately below according to
the first letter of your surname (or corporate name) inserted in Box 1.

A to K
Bank of Scotland
New Issues
Apex House
9 Haddington Place
Edinburgh EH7 4AL

L to Z
The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
Registrar's Department
PO Box No. 7, Canning House
19 Canning Street
Edinburgh EH3 8TE

ALLOW AT LEAST TWO DAYS FOR DELIVERY

BY HAND

TAKE THE FORM BEFORE 3.30 PM ON TUESDAY 11 JUNE, 1991
to any UK branch of NatWest, Bank of Scotland,
The Royal Bank of Scotland or Ulster Bank.

OR TAKE THE FORM BY HAND BEFORE 10.00 AM
ON WEDNESDAY 12 JUNE, 1991
TO ANY OF THE RECEIVING CENTRES LISTED OPPOSITE:

Aberdeen The Royal Bank of Scotland plc 12 Golden Square Aberdeen	Edinburgh National Westminster Bank PLC 40 George Street Edinburgh	London National Westminster Bank PLC New Issues Department 21 Finsbury Square London EC2
Belfast Ulster Bank Limited Personal Investment Unit 80-90 High Street Belfast	Bank of Scotland 41 George Street Edinburgh	Bank of Scotland 28 Thistle Street London EC2
Birmingham National Westminster Bank PLC Colmore Centre 100 Colmore Row Birmingham	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc 34 St. Andrew Square Edinburgh	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc 67 Lombard Street London EC3
Bristol National Westminster Bank PLC 33 Colston Street Bristol	Glasgow Bank of Scotland 100 St. Vincent Street Glasgow	Manchester National Westminster Bank PLC 125 Deansgate Manchester
Cardiff National Westminster Bank PLC 117 St. Mary Street Cardiff	Inverness The Royal Bank of Scotland plc 21 Harbour Road Inverness	Newcastle Bank of Scotland 12-14 Grey Street Newcastle upon Tyne
Doncaster Bank of Scotland 100 Colton Street Doncaster	Leeds National Westminster Bank PLC 6 Park Row Leeds	Perth The Royal Bank of Scotland plc 21 South Street Perth
Dundee Bank of Scotland 100 Colton Street Dundee	Liverpool National Westminster Bank PLC 22 Castle Street Liverpool	Southampton National Westminster Bank PLC 125 High Street Southampton

[illegible][illegible]

Exchange Index compared with 1985 was down at \$1.2 (day's range \$1.1-91.3).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Bank Name	Rate	Close	1 month	3 month
New York	1.0895-1.0900	1.0895-1.0895	0.77-0.78	2.17-2.18
London	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	0.64-0.65	0.67-0.68
Amsterdam	0.8200-0.8205	0.8200-0.8205	11-16p	11-16p
Frankfurt	0.70-0.71	0.70-0.71	10-12p	10-12p
Geneva	11.5825-11.5830	11.5825-11.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Paris	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	20-27p
Dublin	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Stockholm	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Oslo	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Madrid	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Barcelona	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Porto	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Lisbon	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Tokyo	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Yokohama	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Manila	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Seoul	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p

MONEY RATES (%)

Bank Name	Rate	Close	1 month	3 month
New York	1.0895-1.0900	1.0895-1.0895	0.77-0.78	2.17-2.18
London	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	0.64-0.65	0.67-0.68
Amsterdam	0.8200-0.8205	0.8200-0.8205	11-16p	11-16p
Frankfurt	0.70-0.71	0.70-0.71	10-12p	10-12p
Geneva	11.5825-11.5830	11.5825-11.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Paris	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	20-27p
Dublin	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Stockholm	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Oslo	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Madrid	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Barcelona	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Porto	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Lisbon	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Tokyo	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Yokohama	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Manila	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Seoul	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p

OTHER STERLING RATES

Bank Name	Rate	Close	1 month	3 month
New York	1.0895-1.0900	1.0895-1.0895	0.77-0.78	2.17-2.18
London	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	0.64-0.65	0.67-0.68
Amsterdam	0.8200-0.8205	0.8200-0.8205	11-16p	11-16p
Frankfurt	0.70-0.71	0.70-0.71	10-12p	10-12p
Geneva	11.5825-11.5830	11.5825-11.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Paris	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	20-27p
Dublin	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Stockholm	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Oslo	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Madrid	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Barcelona	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Porto	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Lisbon	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Tokyo	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Yokohama	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p
Manila	1.0715-1.0720	1.0715-1.0720	7-10p	15-19p
Seoul	2.5825-2.5830	2.5825-2.5830	25-10p	25-10p

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Portfolio

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

Claims required for +33 points

Claims required for +33 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1987		Price	Gross	Yld	P/E	
High	Low					Stk
146	12	Capital Inc	11%	130	—	—
144	82	Century	140	145	—	6.8
145	100	Cycle Ind	147	—	—	1.8
118	185	Champion	510	514	+3	3.8
82	46	Co Corp Louisiana	40	45	—	—
111	71	East Pac	75	76	—	1.3
145	103	St Western Res	108	108	—	5.3
145	103	St Western Res	108	108	—	5.3
215	103	Stony O & B	180	183	—	—
94	2	East Energy	3	3	—	—

474	284	Monrovia	414	42	+4	-	-	27.5
20	11	New London	17	124	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573
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[illegible]

40	2nd Workshop	410	420	=	197	33	13.6
10	4th Workshop	8	10	=	-	-	88.4

PROPERTY									
500	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
400	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
300	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
200	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
100	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
500	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
400	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
300	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
200	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
100	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
500	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
400	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
300	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
200	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
100	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
500	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
400	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
300	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
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500	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
400	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5.3	57.9	
300	78	Adelphi	88	80	—	4.7	5		

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1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398</
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Year	Rank	Team	W	L	T	PF	PA	Diff
1994	40	Lani Sun	55	57	0	7	10	10.0
1995	34	San Francisco Sea	72	55	0	1	17	16.9
1996	31	Lani Sun	61	49	0	1	12	12.0
1997	11	Lani Sun	77	39	0	0	38	38.0
1998	47	NEPC	46	71	0	0	25	25.0
1999	10	McKenney	71	1	0	0	70	70.0
2000	150	McKenney	12	77	0	0	65	65.0
2001	162	McKenney	10	78	0	0	68	68.0
2002	162	McKenney	10	78	0	0	68	68.0
2003	2	Marlin Jet	79	2	0	0	77	77.0
2004	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2005	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2006	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2007	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2008	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2009	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2010	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2011	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2012	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2013	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2014	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2015	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2016	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2017	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2018	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2019	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2020	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2021	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2022	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2023	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2024	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2025	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2026	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2027	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2028	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2029	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2030	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2031	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2032	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2033	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2034	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2035	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2036	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2037	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2038	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2039	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2040	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2041	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0
2042	35	McKenney	56	70	0	0	14	14.0

118	120	122	124	126	128	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200
118	120	122	124	126	128	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200

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174	180	186	192	198	204	210	216	222	228	234	240	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	348	354	360	366	372	378	384	390	396	402	408	414	420	426	432	438	444	450	456	462	468	474	480	486	492	498	504	510	516	522	528	534	540	546	552	558	564	570	576	582	588	594	600	606	612	618	624	630	636	642	648	654	660	666	672	678	684	690	696	702	708	714	720	726	732	738	744	750	756	762	768	774	780	786	792	798	804	810	816	822	828	834	840	846	852	858	864	870	876	882	888	894	900	906	912	918	924	930	936	942	948	954	960	966	972	978	984	990	996	1000	1006	1012	1018	1024	1030	1036	1042	1048	1054	1060	1066	1072	1078	1084	1090	1096	1102	1108	1114	1120	1126	1132	1138	1144	1150	1156	1162	1168	1174	1180	1186	1192	1198	1204	1210	1216	1222	1228	1234	1240	1246	1252	1258	1264	1270	1276	1282	1288	1294	1300	1306	1312	1318	1324	1330	1336	1342	1348	1354	1360	1366	1372	1378	1384	1390	1396	1402	1408	1414	1420	1426	1432	1438	1444	1450	1456	1462	1468	1474	1480	1486	1492	1498	1504	1510	1516	1522	1528	1534	1540	1546	1552	1558	1564	1570	1576	1582	1588	1594	1600	1606	1612	1618	1624	1630	1636	1642	1648	1654	1660	1666	1672	1678	1684	1690	1696	1702	1708	1714	1720	1726	1732	1738	1744	1750	1756	1762	1768	1774	1780	1786	1792	1798	1804	1810	1816	1822	1828	1834	1840	1846	1852	1858	1864	1870	1876	1882	1888	1894	1900	1906	1912	1918	1924	1930	1936	1942	1948	1954	1960	1966	1972	1978	1984	1990	1996	2000	2006	2012	2018	2024	2030	2036	2042	2048	2054	2060	2066	2072	2078	2084	2090	2096	2102	2108	2114	2120	2126	2132	2138	2144	2150	2156	2162	2168	2174	2180	2186	2192	2198	2204	2210	2216	2222	2228	2234	2240	2246	2252	2258	2264	2270	2276	2282	2288	2294	2300	2306	2312	2318	2324	2330	2336	2342	2348	2354	2360	2366	2372	2378	2384	2390	2396	2402	2408	2414	2420	2426	2432	2438	2444	2450	2456	2462	2468	2474	2480	2486	2492	2498	2504	2510	2516	2522	2528	2534	2540	2546	2552	2558	2564	2570	2576	2582	2588	2594	2600	2606	2612	2618	2624	2630	2636	2642	2648	2654	2660	2666	2672	2678	2684	2690	2696	2702	2708	2714	2720	2726	2732	2738	2744	2750	2756	2762	2768	2774	2780	2786	2792	2798	2804	2810	2816	2822	2828	2834	2840	2846	2852	2858	2864	2870	2876	2882	2888	2894	2900	2906	2912	2918	2924	2930	2936	2942	2948	2954	2960	2966	2972	2978	2984	2990	2996	3000
174	180	186	192	198	204	210	216	222	228	234	240	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	348	354	360	366	372	378	384	390	396	402	408	414	420	426	432	438	444	450	456	462	468	474	480	486	492	498	504	510	516	522	528	534	540	546	552	558	564	570	576	582	588	594	600	606	612	618	624	630	636	642	648	654	660	666	672	678	684	690	696	702	708	714	720	726	732	738	744	750	756	762	768	774	780	786	792	798	804	810	816	822	828	834	840	846	852	858	864	870	876	882	888	894	900	906	912	918	924	930	936	942	948	954	960	966	972	978	984	990	996	1000	1006	1012	1018	1024	1030	1036	1042	1048	1054	1060	1066	1072	1078	1084	1090	1096	1102	1108	1114	1120	1126	1132	1138	1144	1150	1156	1162	1168	1174	1180	1186	1192	1198	1204	1210	1216	1222	1228	1234	1240	1246	1252	1258	1264	1270	1276	1282	1288	1294	1300	1306	1312	1318	1324	1330	1336	1342	1348	1354	1360	1366	1372	1378	1384	1390	1396	1402	1408	1414	1420	1426	1432	1438	1444	1450	1456	1462	1468	1474	1480	1486	1492	1498	1504	1510	1516	1522	1528	1534	1540	1546	1552	1558	1564	1570	1576	1582	1588	1594	1600	1606	1612	1618	1624	1630	1636	1642	1648	1654	1660	1666	1672	1678	1684	1690	1696	1702	1708	1714	1720	1726	1732	1738	1744	1750	1756	1762	1768	1774	1780	1786	1792	1798	1804	1810	1816	1822	1828	1834	1840	1846	1852	1858	1864	1870	1876	1882	1888	1894	1900	1906	1912	1918	1924	1930	1936	1942	1948	1954	1960	1966	1972	1978	1984	1990	1996	2000	2006	2012	2018	2024	2030	2036	2042	2048	2054	2060	2066	2072	2078	2084	2090	2096	2102	2108	2114	2120	2126	2132	2138	2144	2150	2156	2162	2168	2174	2180	2186	2192	2198	2204	2210	2216	2222	2228	2234	2240	2246	2252	2258	2264	2270	2276	2282	2288	2294	2300	2306	2312	2318	2324	2330	2336	2342	2348	2354	2360	2366	2372	2378	2384	2390	2396	2402	2408	2414	2420	2426	2432	2438	2444	2450	2456	2462	2468	2474	2480	2486	2492	2498	2504	2510	2516	2522	2528	2534	2540	2546	2552	2558	2564	2570	2576	2582	2588	2594	2600	2606	2612	2618	2624	2630	2636	2642	2648	2654	2660	2666	2672	2678	2684	2690	2696	2702	2708	2714	2720	2726	2732	2738	2744	2750	2756	2762	2768	2774	2780	2786	2792	2798	2804	2810	2816	2822	2828	2834	2840	2846	2852	2858	2864	2870	2876	2882	2888	2894	2900	2906	2912	2918	2924	2930	2936	2942	2948	2954	2960	2966	2972	2978	2984	2990	2996	3000
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199	72.0
200	72.0

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045

75	240	Johnson	42	78	274	2.4	7.8	6.3
80	280	Yorkshire	548	238	1	14.3	8.9	14.8
85	40	York	8	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
76	40	West York	84	8	1	0.7	9.3	7.7
78	140	Yatford	173	182	12.9	7.2	7.1	

TOBACCOS

74	200	747	776	712	2.3	48.5	8.0	26.2
80	285	Belmont W	885	500	4.9	29.6	2.3	12.1

TRANSPORT

[illegible]

Year	Age	Sex	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	Body Mass Index (kg/m ²)	Waist Circumference (cm)	Hip Circumference (cm)	Waist-Hip Ratio	Trunk Fat (%)	Visceral Fat (cm ³)	Subcutaneous Fat (cm ³)	Visceral Fat Index (cm ³ /m ²)	Subcutaneous Fat Index (cm ³ /m ²)	Visceral Fat to Subcutaneous Fat Ratio
2007	25	M	175	75	24.2	95	105	0.90	15	150	100	1.5	1.0	1.5
2008	26	M	176	78	24.5	96	106	0.90	16	160	110	1.6	1.1	1.5
2009	27	M	177	80	24.8	97	107	0.90	17	170	120	1.7	1.2	1.5
2010	28	M	178	82	25.1	98	108	0.90	18	180	130	1.8	1.3	1.5
2011	29	M	179	84	25.4	99	109	0.90	19	190	140	1.9	1.4	1.5
2012	30	M	180	86	25.7	100	110	0.90	20	200	150	2.0	1.5	1.5
2013	31	M	181	88	26.0	101	111	0.90	21	210	160	2.1	1.6	1.5
2014	32	M	182	90	26.3	102	112	0.90	22	220	170	2.2	1.7	1.5
2015	33	M	183	92	26.6	103	113	0.90	23	230	180	2.3	1.8	1.5
2016	34	M	184	94	26.9	104	114	0.90	24	240	190	2.4	1.9	1.5
2017	35	M	185	96	27.2	105	115	0.90	25	250	200	2.5	2.0	1.5
2018	36	M	186	98	27.5	106	116	0.90	26	260	210	2.6	2.1	1.5
2019	37	M	187	100	27.8	107	117	0.90	27	270	220	2.7	2.2	1.5
2020	38	M	188	102	28.1	108	118	0.90	28	280	230	2.8	2.3	1.5
2021	39	M	189	104	28.4	109	119	0.90	29	290	240	2.9	2.4	1.5
2022	40	M	190	106	28.7	110	120	0.90	30	300	250	3.0	2.5	1.5
2023	41	M	191	108	29.0	111	121	0.90	31	310	260	3.1	2.6	1.5
2024	42	M	192	110	29.3	112	122	0.90	32	320	270	3.2	2.7	1.5
2025	43	M	193	112	29.6	113	123	0.90	33	330	280	3.3	2.8	1.5
2026	44	M	194	114	29.9	114	124	0.90	34	340	290	3.4	2.9	1.5
2027	45	M	195	116	30.2	115	125	0.90	35	350	300	3.5	3.0	1.5
2028	46	M	196	118	30.5	116	126	0.90	36	360	310	3.6	3.1	1.5
2029	47	M	197	120	30.8	117	127	0.90	37	370	320	3.7	3.2	1.5
2030	48	M	198	122	31.1	118	128	0.90	38	380	330	3.8	3.3	1.5
2031	49	M	199	124	31.4	119	129	0.90	39	390	340	3.9	3.4	1.5
2032	50	M	200	126	31.7	120	130	0.90	40	400	350	4.0	3.5	1.5
2033	51	M	201	128	32.0	121	131	0.90	41	410	360	4.1	3.6	1.5
2034	52	M	202	130	32.3	122	132	0.90	42	420				

WATER						
314	201	Anglian Water	297	300	20.4	8.6
315	201	Northumbria	312	315	8.5	8.9
316	202	North Wales	275	276	18.4	18.5
318	202	North York	285	286	19.8	19.8
321	203	South Wales	282	282	19.8	19.8
322	203	South York	287	287	19.8	19.8
327	205	South West	284	287	12.7	12.7
328	205	Thames Water	304	307	23.2	23.2
329	205	Wales Water	282	282	19.8	19.8
330	205	West of Scotland	284	284	19.8	19.8
331	205	Yorkshire Water	319	321	20.3	20.3
332	205	Forfeith Uisce	288	291	8.0	7.5
333	205	Forfeith Uisce	288	291	8.0	7.5

309	228	South West	272	278	-6	19.8	5.8	5.9
307	255	South West	267	273	-6	20.0	5.9	7.8
			288	295	-7	20.7	7.1	5.5

325	253	Thames Water	304	307	-6	22.3	7.1	3.5
326	272	Walcot Water	321	327	-6	22.4	5.7	6.4
327	255	Wansley Water	335	340	-5	20.3	5.0	7.8
330	254	Yorkshire Water	219	323	-1	23.6	6.0	7.5
339/1600		Package Unit	2208		-130			

Ex dividend = Ex. all b Forecast dividend = Interim
 payment passed / Price at suspension of Dividend and
 end exclude a special payment k Pre-merger figures =
 forecast earnings = Ex other = Ex rights = Ex scrip or
 share split = Tax-free ... No significant data.

● Ex dividend ● Ex all b Forecast dividend ● Interim payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment k Pre-merger figures n Forecast earnings o Ex other r Ex rights s Ex scrip or share split t Tax-free ... No significant data

BRITISH FINDS

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HI

271	Admiral	278	279	12.7	4.18
272	Admiral	280	281	12.7	4.18
273	Admiral	282	283	12.7	4.18
274	Admiral	284	285	12.7	4.18
275	Admiral	286	287	12.7	4.18
276	Admiral	288	289	12.7	4.18
277	Admiral	290	291	12.7	4.18
278	Admiral	292	293	12.7	4.18
279	Admiral	294	295	12.7	4.18
280	Admiral	296	297	12.7	4.18
281	Admiral	298	299	12.7	4.18
282	Admiral	300	301	12.7	4.18
283	Admiral	302	303	12.7	4.18
284	Admiral	304	305	12.7	4.18
285	Admiral	306	307	12.7	4.18
286	Admiral	308	309	12.7	4.18
287	Admiral	310	311	12.7	4.18
288	Admiral	312	313	12.7	4.18
289	Admiral	314	315	12.7	4.18
290	Admiral	316	317	12.7	4.18
291	Admiral	318	319	12.7	4.18
292	Admiral	320	321	12.7	4.18
293	Admiral	322	323	12.7	4.18
294	Admiral	324	325	12.7	4.18
295	Admiral	326	327	12.7	4.18
296	Admiral	328	329	12.7	4.18
297	Admiral	330	331	12.7	4.18
298	Admiral	332	333	12.7	4.18
299	Admiral	334	335	12.7	4.18
300	Admiral	336	337	12.7	4.18
301	Admiral	338	339	12.7	4.18
302	Admiral	340	341	12.7	4.18
303	Admiral	342	343	12.7	4.18
304	Admiral	344	345	12.7	4.18
305	Admiral	346	347	12.7	4.18
306	Admiral	348	349	12.7	4.18
307	Admiral	350	351	12.7	4.18
308	Admiral	352	353	12.7	4.18
309	Admiral	354	355	12.7	4.18
310	Admiral	356	357	12.7	4.18
311	Admiral	358	359	12.7	4.18
312	Admiral	360	361	12.7	4.18
313	Admiral	362	363	12.7	4.18
314	Admiral	364	365	12.7	4.18
315	Admiral	366	367	12.7	4.18
316	Admiral	368	369	12.7	4.18
317	Admiral	370	371	12.7	4.18
318	Admiral	372	373	12.7	4.18
319	Admiral	374	375	12.7	4.18
320	Admiral	376	377	12.7	4.18
321	Admiral	378	379	12.7	4.18
322	Admiral	380	381	12.7	4.18
323	Admiral	382	383	12.7	4.18
324	Admiral	384	385	12.7	4.18
325	Admiral	386	387	12.7	4.18
326	Admiral	388	389	12.7	4.18
327	Admiral	390	391	12.7	4.18
328	Admiral	392	393	12.7	4.18
329	Admiral	394	395	12.7	4.18
330	Admiral	396	397	12.7	4.18
331	Admiral	398	399	12.7	4.18
332	Admiral	400	401	12.7	4.18
333	Admiral	402	403	12.7	4.18
334	Admiral	404	405	12.7	4.18
335	Admiral	406	407	12.7	4.18
336	Admiral	408	409	12.7	4.18
337	Admiral	410	411	12.7	4.18
338	Admiral	412	413	12.7	4.18
339	Admiral	414	415	12.7	4.18
340	Admiral	416	417	12.7	4.18
341	Admiral	418	419	12.7	4.18
342	Admiral	420	421	12.7	4.18
343	Admiral	422	423	12.7	4.18
344	Admiral	424	425	12.7	4.18
345	Admiral	426	427	12.7	4.18
346	Admiral	428	429	12.7	4.18
347	Admiral	430	431	12.7	4.18
348	Admiral	432	433	12.7	4.18
349	Admiral	434	435	12.7	4.18
350	Admiral	436	437	12.7	4.18
351	Admiral	438	439	12.7	4.18
352	Admiral	440	441	12.7	4.18
353	Admiral	442	443	12.7	4.18
354	Admiral	444	445	12.7	4.18
355	Admiral	446	447	12.7	4.18
356	Admiral	448	449	12.7	4.18
357	Admiral	450	451	12.7	4.18
358	Admiral	452	453	12.7	4.18
359	Admiral	454	455	12.7	4.18
360	Admiral	456	457	12.7	4.18
361	Admiral	458	459	12.7	4.18
362	Admiral	460	461	12.7	4.18
363	Admiral	462	463	12.7	4.18
364	Admiral	464	465	12.7	4.18
365	Admiral	466	467	12.7	4.18
366	Admiral	468	469	12.7	4.18
367	Admiral	470	471	12.7	4.18
368	Admiral	472	473	12.7	4.18
369	Admiral	474	475	12.7	4.18
370	Admiral	476	477	12.7	4.18
371	Admiral	478	479	12.7	4.18
372	Admiral	480	481	12.7	4.18
373	Admiral	482	483	12.7	4.18
374	Admiral	484	485	12.7	4.18
375	Admiral	486	487	12.7	4.18
376	Admiral	488	489	12.7	4.18
377	Admiral	490	491	12.7	4.18
378	Admiral	492	493	12.7	4.18
379	Admiral	494	495	12.7	4.18
380	Admiral	496	497	12.7	4.18
381	Admiral	498	499	12.7	4.18
382	Admiral	500	501	12.7	4.18
383	Admiral	502	503	12.7	4.18
384	Admiral	504	505	12.7	4.18
385	Admiral	506	507	12.7	4.18
386	Admiral	508	509	12.7	4.18
387	Admiral	510	511	12.7	4.18
388	Admiral	512	513	12.7	4.18
389	Admiral	514	515	12.7	4.18
390	Admiral	516	517	12.7	4.18
391	Admiral	518	519	12.7	4.18
392	Admiral	520	521	12.7	4.18
393	Admiral	522	523	12.7	4.18
394	Admiral	524	525	12.7	4.18
395	Admiral	526	527	12.7	4.18
396	Admiral	528	529	12.7	4.18
397	Admiral	530	531	12.7	4.18
398	Admiral	532	533	12.7	4.18
399	Admiral	534	535	12.7	4.18
400	Admiral	536	537	12.7	4.18
401	Admiral	538	539	12.7	4.18
402	Admiral	540	541	12.7	4.18
403	Admiral	542	543	12.7	4.18
404	Admiral	544	545	12.7	4.18
405	Admiral	546	547	12.7	4.18
406	Admiral	548	549	12.7	4.18
407	Admiral	550	551	12.7	4.18
408	Admiral	552	553	12.7	4.18
409	Admiral	554	555	12.7	4.18
410	Admiral	556	557	12.7	4.18
411	Admiral	558	559	12.7	4.18
412	Admiral	560	561	12.7	4.18
413	Admiral	562	563	12.7	4.18
414	Admiral	564	565	12.7	4.18
415	Admiral	566	567	12.7	4.18
416	Admiral	568	569	12.7	4.18
417	Admiral	570	571	12.7	4.18
418	Admiral	572	573	12.7	4.18
419	Admiral	574	575	12.7	4.18
420	Admiral	576	577	12.7	4.18
421	Admiral	578	579	12.7	4.18
422	Admiral	580	581	12.7	4.18
423	Admiral	582	583	12.7	4.18
424	Admiral	584	585	12.7	4.18
425	Admiral	586	587	12.7	4.18
426	Admiral	588	589	12.7	4.18
427	Admiral	590	591	12.7	4.18
428	Admiral	592	593	12.7	4.18
429	Admiral	594	595	12.7	4.18
430	Admiral	596	597	12.7	4.18
431	Admiral	598	599	12.7	4.18
432	Admiral	600	601	12.7	4.18
433	Admiral	602	603	12.7	4.18
434	Admiral	604	605	12.7	4.18
435	Admiral	606	607	12.7	4.18
436	Admiral	608	609	12.7	4.18
437	Admiral	610	611	12.7	4.18
438	Admiral	612	613	12.7	4.18
439	Admiral	614	615	12.7	4.18
440	Admiral	616	617	12.7	4.18
441	Admiral	618	619	12.7	4.18
442	Admiral	620	621	12.7	4.18
443	Admiral	622	623	12.7	4.18
444	Admiral	624	625	12.7	4.18
445	Admiral	626	627	12.7	4.18
446	Admiral	628	629	12.7	4.18
447	Admiral	630	631	12.7	4.18
448	Admiral	632	633	12.7	4.18
449	Admiral	634	635	12.7	4.18
450	Admiral	636	637	12.7	4.18
451	Admiral	638	639	12.7	4.18
452	Admiral	640	641	12.7	4.18
453	Admiral	642	643	12.7	4.18
454	Admiral	644	645	12.7	4.18
455	Admiral	646	647	12.7	4.18
456	Admiral	648	649	12.7	4.18
457	Admiral	650	651	12.7	4.18
458	Admiral	652	653	12.7	4.18
459	Admiral	654	655	12.7	4.18
460	Admiral	656	657	12.7	4.18
461	Admiral	658	659	12.7	4.18
462	Admiral	660	661	12.7	4.18
463	Admiral	662	663	12.7	4.18
464	Admiral	664	665	12.7	4.18
465	Admiral	666	667	12.7	4.18
466	Admiral	668	669	12.7	4.18
467	Admiral	670	671	12.7	4.18
468	Admiral	672	673	12.7	4.18
469	Admiral	674	675	12.7	4.18
470	Admiral	676	677	12.7	4.18
471	Admiral	678	679	12.7	4.18
472	Admiral	680	681	12.7	4.18
473	Admiral	682	683	12.7	4.18
474	Admiral	684	685	12.7	4.18
475	Admiral	686	687	12.7	4.18
476	Admiral	688	689	12.7	4.18
477	Admiral	690	691	12.7	4.18
478	Admiral	692	693	12.7	4.18
479	Admiral	694	695	12.7	4.18
480	Admiral	696	697	12.7	4.18
481	Admiral	698	699	12.7	4.18
482	Admiral	700	701	12.7	4.18
483	Admiral	702	703	12.7	4.18
484	Admiral	704	705	12.7	4.18
485	Admiral	706	707	12.7	4.18
486	Admiral	708	709	12.7	4.18
487	Admiral	710	711	12.7	4.18
488	Admiral	712	713	12.7	4.18
489	Admiral	714	715	12.7	4.18
490	Admiral	716	717	12.7	4.18
491	Admiral	718	719	12.7	4.18
492	Admiral	720	721	12.7	4.18
493	Admiral	722	723	12.7	4.18
494	Admiral	724	725	12.7	4.18
495	Admiral	726	727	12.7	4.18
496	Admiral	728	729	12.7	4.18
497	Admiral	730	731	12.7	4.18
498	Admiral	732	733	12.7	4.18
499	Admiral	734	735	12.7	4.18
500	Admiral</				

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THE 1991-1992 THE NEW TIMES DIRECTIONS
27, 28, 29 JUNE 1991



FORD

In the wake of the latest volcanic eruption, Nigel Hawkes reports on the British researchers perfecting a reliable early warning system

Surviving in the shadow of death

Japan's worst volcanic eruption for almost 200 years, which this week cost at least 38 lives, three of them volcanologists, brings home the fragility of the Earth's crust and its dangerous unpredictability.

Mount Uzen, near Nagasaki, southern Japan, has erupted at least five times before. The worst was in 1792, when 15,000 people died. In future, it is certain to erupt again, as will Vesuvius and Etna, in Italy, and most of the other 600 volcanoes classified as active around the world. Some 360 million people live on or near potentially dangerous volcanoes, so predictions could save lives.

The science of forecasting volcanic eruptions has been improving rapidly in the past 11 years, since the eruption of Mount St Helens in the United States. A range of techniques has been developed to give advance warnings of eruptions, but as the latest death toll shows, it is still impossible to pinpoint the precise moment.

In the next few weeks, scientists will be looking closely at the seismic data for the period immediately before the eruption at Mount Uzen. "It's possible we shall find a series of quick seismic events that might have warned an eruption was imminent," says Dr David Rothery, of the Open University earth sciences department. "But everyone who was on

the mountain knew that an eruption was coming, and the Japanese authorities had done everything they could to evacuate people."

The death toll would have been very much higher if hundreds of farmers and their families living in the area had not been moved when the volcano began to show danger signs in May. Most of those who died were firefighters, reporters, and researchers who had gone deliberately into the danger area. These included 14 Japanese photographers and a television film crew.

The volcanologists killed were Maurice and Katia Krafft, from France, and an American, Harry Glicken, who had been doing research at the Tokyo metropolitan university. Dr Glicken had come close to death on a volcano before; in 1980 he was working as a field assistant for a geologist killed at Mount St Helens.

No single technique can be used for predicting eruptions, but the commonest method is to monitor shock waves transmitted through the ground. A second method is to measure how the surface of the volcano tilts, as the ground is stretched by pressure from below. Just before the eruption of Mount St Helens, the side of the mountain bulged.

At the Open University, Geoff Brown and Hazel Rymer have been developing predictive methods which detect the movement of

the magma, or molten rock, underground. This movement changes the local gravitational field because the magma rising to the surface has a greater density than the ash and broken rocks closer to the surface.

The method was used successfully to monitor Pico volcano in Costa Rica. Between March 1987 and the same month in 1989, the Open University team found changes in the gravitational field which suggested that the mass beneath the summit crater had increased by 100,000 tons. In April 1989, the volcano erupted for the first time in 36 years.

Monitoring a volcano does not help much, however, if the warnings are ignored. When the Nevado del Ruiz volcano in Colombia erupted in 1985, it had given simple warnings. A little action was taken, however, and when the volcano erupted in December, sending a huge volume of mud flowing down the mountain to envelop the town of Armero, the people were still there; 25,000 died.

Millions live in the shadow of Etna, and have developed a fatalistic attitude towards the danger that it may erupt again. "People don't like to think about these things," Dr Rothery says. "After all, we're never going to move the city of Naples, are we?"



Flashback to 1980: the eruption of Mount St Helens in Washington State which killed 57 people

Set for blast-off or a dummy with no future?

THE American space shuttle Columbia was launched on a biomedical mission yesterday after a succession of technical hitches. Meanwhile, in Soviet Central Asia another shuttle waited.

The delay in the launch of the Soviet Union's 70-ton shuttle Buran, strapped to a booster that, it is claimed, can lift more than 100 tons, is likely to be financial, not technological.

But the Soviets say that when Buran gets off the ground the mission will be the most complex ever by an unmanned craft.

Colonel Valeri Solov'yev, the programme's deputy test director, confidently describes its launch as

imminent after pre-flight checks. However, a spokesman at the nearby factory that assembles the Energia boosters says Buran might fly in 1992, 1993 or even later, and the booster to which it is strapped is a dummy.

At the huge hangar where the Burans are assembled, the paint was peeling, desert dust was blowing up to the door and there were few signs of life. An angry official explained that visitors had not been expected until the next day, which, one expert quipped, would have "given them time to bring in a few technicians and look busy".

Buran is due to rendezvous with the Mir space station for a mock rescue of men in a Soyuz capsule.

Engineers have developed the Krystall docking system, incorporated in a module attached to Mir. Cosmonauts on the space station will ease Krystall to one end of the station to allow docking and will board the craft for checks.

Buran will dock with the "distressed" capsule, and two shuttle cosmonauts will board and pilot the craft around Earth before returning to the capsule and sending the shuttle home.

Soviet officials say the scheme will prove that Buran works and is better than the American shuttle. The claims are based on Buran's reliability and cost-effectiveness, claims Colonel Solov'yev. He says that Buran, unlike its rivals, can

be launched in freezing weather, rain and high winds, and could put 60-ton satellites or other payloads into orbit — twice the capability of the American shuttle, although the Americans are working on a bigger launcher.

Technically, the Buran, which, the Soviets claim, has spawned many inventions, is also very different in keeping with the Soviet philosophy of maximising technological developments. Energia, Buran's booster, can launch any large payload. The American launcher is designed only for shuttles.

The Buran programme has been slowed by the space programme's funding difficulties as debates

continue about whether space adventurism is affordable. Some commercially attractive substances can be made in the weightlessness of space, but the costs are high.

The main problem, however, is that the Soviet Union has abandoned its strategic defence initiative project, the equivalent of the American star wars strategy. Difficulties have been aggravated by the shelving of the Mir 2 space station, which, says Phil Clark, of Molniya consultants, at Heston, west London, an authority on Soviet space activities, was originally planned for launch in 1992.

NICK NUTTALL



Waiting: Buran on its booster

Queen's Bench Divisional Court

Law Report June 6 1991

Queen's Bench Divisional Court

Court split on risk of contempt before arrest

Attorney-general v Sport Newspapers Ltd and Others
Before Lord Justice Bingham and Mr Justice Hodgson
[Judgment May 24]

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court agreed that on the facts the publisher and editor of *The Sport* newspaper were not in contempt of court by having published details of a suspected murderer's previous convictions prior to the initiation of criminal proceedings against him. But their Lordships disagreed on whether contempt could be committed at common law by intentional publication of material creating a real risk of prejudice to the administration of justice before the criminal defendant had been arrested or a warrant for his arrest issued.

Mr Philip Havers for the Attorney-general, Mr Andrew Collins, QC and Mr Nigel Peters for the respondents.

LORD JUSTICE BINGHAM said the first respondent was the publisher of *The Sport*. The second was its editor. Following the disappearance on November 8, 1988 of Anna Louise Humphries, aged 15, from Penley, Cheshire, suspicion had fallen on David Evans who disappeared from the area about the same time.

Evans had previous convictions for sexual offences, including rape. Police had warned at a press conference and by letters to the Press Association that no further details should be published about his convictions for fear of jeopardising possible legal proceedings.

It was certain that the second respondent knew on November 14 that the police did not want those details published. However, on November 16, *The Sport* had carried a front page notice under the heading "Exclusive" saying "Anna: man on run is vicious rapist. Full story page two". The story on page two gave details of Evans' previous convictions.

A warrant was issued on November 18, Anna's body was recovered on November 27 and on January 9, 1989 Evans was extradited from France. He was convicted in July of Anna's murder.

It was plain that when the respondent's article was published the criminal proceedings against Evans were not active within the meaning of section 2(3) of and Schedule 1 to the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

The respondents could not therefore be liable for contempt regardless of intent. The applicant's case was that they were liable at common law, such liability being preserved by section 6(c) of the 1981 Act.

Mr Havers had submitted that a contempt at common law was established if it was shown beyond reasonable doubt, and with reference to the date of publication that (1) publication created a real risk of prejudice to the due administration of justice

and (2) that the alleged contempt published the material with the specific intent of causing such risk.

He contended that that of intent could be committed even if proceedings were not imminent. The respondents maintained that there could be no contempt even at common law until proceedings had begun, that is when a defendant was arrested or charged or came within the custody of the court.

Mr Collins said that (2) was established with reference to a time before proceedings had begun, a publisher might be liable for perverting the course of justice but not for contempt of court.

Mr Havers maintained that the courts' power to punish for contempt existed not to vindicate the dignity of the court or to safeguard the integrity of legal proceedings for the benefit of those using the courts.

At the forefront of the authorities cited by Mr Havers was *Attorney-general v News Group Newspapers plc* ([1989] QB 110).

In that case the prosecuting authorities had decided, for lack of evidence, not to prosecute a doctor for allegedly raping a child. The defendant newspaper gave prominent and specific publicity to the child's allegations, identifying the doctor as the rapist, and at the same time offered to help fund a private prosecution.

In contempt proceedings, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court had found against the newspaper, holding that a contempt could be committed even though proceedings were not pending or imminent at the date of publication.

Mr Collins had relied particularly on the Australian case of *James v Robinson* ((1963) 109 CLR 593), in which the High Court had concluded that publication by the defendant newspaper could not amount to contempt of court, and in *Stirling v Associated Newspapers Ltd* (1960 SLT 5) in which the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland had reached a similar conclusion.

He had maintained that the purpose of section 6(c) was not to create a liability at common law which never existed, but to preserve the right to proceed for deliberate contempt after proceedings were in existence.

Mr Havers had correctly identified the rationale of that part of the law of contempt. In his Lordship's view section 6(c) was intended to preserve what was understood to be the existing law, that a publisher was liable in contempt for an intentionally prejudicial publication made at a time when proceedings were in existence.

A publication made with the intention of prejudicing proceedings which, although not in existence, were imminent might be contemptuous and punishable as such if it gave rise to the required risk.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL v News Group Newspapers plc was a clear decision that contempt could be committed if proceedings were not imminent, and the court in making it had expressly recognised it was extending the boundaries of contempt.

It was a decision with serious implications in those cases, perhaps increasingly common, where reporters were concerned to highlight an alleged crime, to point an accusing finger at an identified culprit and to stimulate a demand for prosecution.

It also had the effect of enlarging a quasi-criminal liability in a field recently considered by the House of Lords in *Attorney-general v News Group Newspapers plc* ([1989] QB 110).

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There was no dispute about the mental element of publication, that is, the intention to publish the material with the specific intent of causing such risk.

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eminent sources, were all in cases where the issue had been a non est issue, and no English judge had considered the problems and difficulties of an imminent starting point.

In his Lordship's judgment, *Attorney-general v News Group Newspapers plc* was a wrong decision. Its implications for the media had not yet been appreciated. It was an almost daily occurrence that investigative journalism would target some wrongdoer, publish damning material about him and seek to have instigated criminal or civil proceedings against him.

The *actus reus* of the kind of contempt punished in *Attorney-general v News Group Newspapers plc* was committed time and time again.

Mr Havers had met that point by saying that it was the Attorney-general who usually brought publication contempt proceedings. But his consent was not required for common law contempt proceedings; section 7 of the 1981 Act only required his consent for proceedings for contempt under the strict liability rule.

Many of the targets of investigative journalism were rich and powerful and who was to say that when attacked they would not respond by seeking leave to move for contempt?

His Lordship did not think that the ambit of the summary procedure for contempt should be widened.

The criminal law should be left to deal with offences of perverting the course of justice. Judges should not find guilt and impose sentences unless it was necessary for the effective control of active proceedings.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Kaye Taylor & Co, South Tottenham.

Boundary irrelevant for school admissions

Regina v Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, Ex parte Kingwell
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Owen
[Judgment May 24]

Section 6 of the Education Act 1980 imposed an equal duty on an education authority in respect of parents living within and without its boundary.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in a reserved judgment in dismissing an application for judicial review brought by Bruce Joseph Kingwell of the decision of the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames to admit children to its secondary schools for the academic year 1991/2 without reference to whether they lived within the borough.

Mr Alan Wilkie for the applicant, Mr Richard McManus for the local authority.

REGINA v Bromley London Borough Council, Ex parte C and Others
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Owen
[Judgment May 24]

The effect of section 6(5) of the Education Act 1980 was that a local education authority could not in any circumstances favour children living within its area as against children living outside its area when considering applications for places at its maintained schools.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in a reserved judgment in granting a declaration in judicial review proceedings by three children of school age, C, K and M, brought by their mothers and next friends.

Section 6 of the 1980 Act provided: "(5) The duty imposed ... in relation to a preference ... shall apply to — (a) any application for the admission to a school maintained by a local education authority of a child who is not in the area of the authority ..."

Mr John Howell for the children, Mr James Goudie, QC and Mr Charles Bear for the local authority.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that after the decision in *R v Greenwich London Borough Council, Ex parte Governors of the John Ball Primary School* (The Times December 27, 1989; (1989) 88 LGR 589) Bromley changed its policy from one giving outright preference to Bromley children to one giving preference to Bromley children only in certain circumstances.

It was that later policy in respect of which the application was made with regard to the decision in *Greenwich and, inter alia*, section 6 of the Education Act 1980.

In July 1990, Bromley education committee resolved its new admissions policy to be that pupils would be admitted to all schools in accordance with parental preference wherever possible. When a school was oversubscribed, the applications would be assessed in the following order of priorities: children with a brother or sister at the school; proximity of the school; and accessibility of any alternative school.

There then followed a provision which had become known as the proviso and which provided that the council would only depart from the results which would be produced applying the criteria if and to the extent that such departure was necessary in order to comply with the council's duty under sections 7 and 8 of the Education Act 1944.

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Bromley maintained that as a result of the *Greenwich* case it changed its policy so as to comply with its duties under section 6(5) as interpreted in *Greenwich*. But, in doing so it had to have in mind its many other duties as an education authority which included those in sections 7 and 8 of the 1944 Act.

Bromley rightly anticipated that the number of applicants from both within and without the borough for its all-ability schools would exceed the number of places available. Therefore, it considered that without the proviso there would necessarily be denial of places at

not imply that the local education authority here was in correct in changing its admission policy.

The position in law was that the local education authority might "have any reasonable policy they think fit, provided it does not conflict with their duties under section 6, or any other enactment", per Lord Justice Lloyd in *Greenwich*.

If there was a primary duty in that sphere it was to ensure that there was no discrimination against out-borough residents. Thereafter, the duties to make available efficient education within the area of the local education authority would remain. Presumably that education would be available at schools in the area of another local education authority.

Mr Justice Owen agreed. Solicitors: Laurence Kingley, New Malden; Sharpe Pritchard for Miss J. Clark, Kingston upon Thames.

Bromley schools to the children of Bromley residents. That was considered to amount to a breach of Bromley's duties under sections 7 and 8. Hence the introduction of the proviso.

On March 27, 1991 Bromley notified the parents of the result of their applications. C and K were unsuccessful and M was offered a place in Bromley at his second choice.

Bromley accepted that it had not applied the proviso such of the applicants would have been admitted to the preferred school.

Mr Howell argued that the consequences of section 6(5) of the 1980 Act as explained in *Greenwich* was that a local education authority could not in any circumstances favour children living outside its area when considering applications for places at its maintained schools.

Accordingly, he submitted that the proviso was ultra vires beyond the powers of the local education authority.

The crucial matter for decision was the effective relationship between the duties under sections 7 and 8 of the 1944 Act on the one hand and those under section 6 of the 1980 Act. That was considered in *Greenwich* but Mr Goudie contended that that decision was largely irrelevant to the present case because the proviso was ultra vires beyond the powers of the local education authority.

The duties under sections 7 and 8 of the 1944 Act still existed, of course. A local education authority would still have a duty to ensure that efficient education was available in its own area. For a local authority to do that in the light of the interaction between sections 7 and 8 of the 1944 Act and section 6 of the 1980 Act, especially when there was oversubscription, was painfully difficult.

Their Lordships saw much practical difficulty and it did not surprise them to learn that representations had been made to the secretary of state which sought to bring about a change in the law.

Mr Justice Owen agreed. Solicitors: Richard White & Michael Sherwin, Croydon; Mr Walter Millon, Bromley.

Correction

In *Punjab National Bank v De Boinville and Others* (The Times June 4) Outram Kilpatrick & Co. Slough were the solicitors for the second appellant.

UPDATE

Fish saves its chips

THE cod seems to have adjusted to increased fishing pressure by maturing earlier and reproducing before being caught in the North Sea. Cathy Rowell, a PhD biology student at York university, discovered that last year 10 per cent of two-year-old cod were breeding, whereas none bred at that age in 1974. She maintains the evidence is that the change is in response to human activity.

Flying tests

BRITISH scientists have put human genes into the fruit fly to create a model for testing drugs and chemicals. Trevor Jowett, of Newcastle university, and Roland Wolf, of Edinburgh university, inserted the P450 gene, the first line of defence against chemicals, into fruit fly eggs. The transgenic flies will be used for screening materials for carcinogenic properties.

Flexible trends

RESEARCHERS at the university of New South Wales in Sydney have produced high-temperature superconductors that twist into coils. The strips of superconducting ceramics can be bent without breaking or losing their superconducting power. Making such coils will be essential if high-temperature superconductors are used in electrical machines.

Doubled power

IBM scientists have devised a way of doubling the performance of a type of semiconductor chip widely used in personal computers and workstations. The improved metal oxide field effect transistors have a thin channel of silicon-germanium alloy under the silicon surface, to confine the positively charged particles carrying the current. The result should be faster circuits, and greater computer power.

Hi-tech lights

THE Royal Signals and Radar Establishment has created silicon chips that emit a range of coloured light at room temperature. The chips, which could form the basis of optical computers and display systems, produce light bright enough to be seen with the naked eye in a dimly lit room.

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Quest For Fame to return in style

FOLLOWING the victory of his stable companion Sanglamore in the Prix d'Isiphan at Chantilly on Sunday, Quest For Fame can also make a triumphant return at Epsom today by winning the Hanson Coronation Cup.

Twelve months ago, it was Sanglamore's victory in the Prix du Jockey Club that encouraged Roger Charlton and Pat Eddery to believe they stood a good chance of pulling off a famous classic double by also winning our Derby at Epsom three days later and, as events proved, that confidence was certainly not misplaced.

Now there is a good chance that the pattern will be repeated because Quest For Fame worked really well with Sanglamore in a gallop on Newbury racecourse after racing had finished there last month.

Last year, Quest For Fame had the Derby won a long way from home. A subsequent disappointing run in the Irish Derby can be blamed on the leg injury that he sustained in the race, which was bad enough to keep him off the track until now.

Earlier in the season, Quest For Fame had finished a good second in the Chester Vase to Belmez, who upheld the form later by winning both the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot and Great Voltigeur Stakes at York where he gave weight and a beating to the subsequent St Leger winner, Stinger.

In contrast to Quest For Fame, in The Groove's sole ended in disappointment as she finished only fourth in the Oaks.

A top-class filly over a mile

Last year, Rock Hopper was the ante-post favourite for the Derby for a brief time after he had won the Lingfield Trial. Unfortunately, a hair-line fracture of a cannon bone forced him to miss the race. He, more than the 1989 Derby runner-up Terimon looks, the one that Quest For Fame has to beat here.

Eddery can go on to land a double by winning the last race on the programme, the Nightingall Maiden Stakes on Close Friend, who has been placed behind horses of the calibre of Lahib and Crucian already this season. He is just preferred to Elathir, who caught the eye at York with a promising first run behind Cardinal Spirit.

A horse with Racketeer's blistering speed should be ideally suited to the course and distance over which the Stanley Wootton Handicap will be run.

At Beverley, the Alex Scott-trained Storm Melody, who created such a favourable impression when making that victorious debut at Doncaster 10 days ago, is napped to retain his unbeaten record by winning the GRP Massey Two-Year-Old Trophy.

I also like the look of Great Heights' chance of winning the 106th running of the Watt Memorial Stakes following that good first run for his current trainer Julie Cecil at Newbury where he was a highly creditable fourth in the race won by Saunage.

Sense Of Priority, who proved too strong for the useful It's Only Money at Carlisle a week ago, is taken to follow up by landing the Eton Claiming Stakes, a race that his owner, trainer and jockey also netted 12 months ago with Panama Pete.



Quest For Fame, winner of the Derby at Epsom last year, returns after injury to the scene of his classic triumph for today's competitive Coronation Cup

Sylva Honda prelude to Munro's finest hour

By GEORGE RAE

WHILE winning the Derby was still just a distant dream, Alan Munro collected the other group race on the Epsom card yesterday, the Diamond Stakes, with Sylva Honda.

Munro and Sylva Honda held a clear advantage through the final furlong and came home two lengths clear of Fair Average.

Sylva Honda, trained by Clive Brittain, is making a habit of unexpected victories at Epsom. Last year he won the Woodcock Stakes as a 7-1 chance, and here was sent off at 20-1 for his first victory since then.

Despite his unpromising record, it was almost inevitable that the general Brittain could not have himself to be surprised by the result.

"He was disappointing at York last time, but when he came back we found he had a rash between his legs," Brittain said. "He's not an ungainly horse as it was that problem which clearly prevented him going through with his effort."

Although Brittain has nothing specific in mind for Sylva Honda, the trainer is acknowledged as a conservative decision and will doubtless find suitable targets.

Showbrook, beaten a short

head by Fair Cop at Goodwood on his debut, made no mistake second time with a six-length win from Diamond Mine in the Silver Seal Woodcock Stakes.

Diamond Mine, from Jack Berry's prolific winning stable, lost some ground at the start and failed to handle the descent into Tattenham Corner, but was never going to be anything other than second best.

Showbrook ridden by Bruce Raymond, drew well clear in the final furlong in a time fast enough to suggest an above-average performance.

"He'll go for the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot next," said Richard Hannan, the winning trainer. Hannan will also be represented at the royal meeting by his smart filly Central City in the Queen Mary Stakes.

Mertola's Pet underlined the importance of a high draw on the sprint course with a clear-cut win in the Night Rider Handicap.

Nick Carlisle had Mertola's Pet always prominent against the stands rail and the mare had her rivals in trouble at halfway as she scooped home clear of Victory.

"Five furlongs and no more is her trip," Peggy Cottrell, the

Gerald, said. "Even something like the Stewards' Cup, although it's very easy six furlongs at Goodwood, would be out of the question. She has to be governed by the trip."

Cottrell does not have the same strength of numbers these days, but remains a force to be reckoned with in sprint handicaps. "People keep saying Gerald's semi-retired but that's not really true."

"It gives the impression that he just stays at home smooching. All we've done is to cut down on some of our commitments."

Fire Top landed the Butebury Brick Handicap for the second successive season under a strong ride from Pat Eddery. Challenged throughout the final furlongs by Minimize, Eddery kept coming more and more from Fire Top to prevail by two lengths.

"I've always had this race in mind for him," said Reg Akhurst, the winning trainer. "He loves the course and it seemed a natural target for him. I've also found that the horse is better with proper shoes rather than the stick-on ones I'd been using on him before. Jockeys usually pick the wrong shoe and it's quite right and I suppose with a horse it's exactly the same as a person wearing the wrong type of shoe."

Gosden delays Majmu decision

From OUR FRENCH RACING CORRESPONDENT, PARIS

FRANCE'S top three-year-old fillies are out in force at Chantilly on Sunday with a half-turnout expected for the Prix de Diane. Hermès (French Oaks) for which 15 were left in yesterday.

The two possible British majmours are John Gosden's Majmu and the Bill Watts-trained Kazz, who both have a decision on either's participation is expected to be made until today.

The Criquelette Hand-trained pair of Brookly's Dance and Treble are likely to be competing for favouritism with the Aga Khan's unbeaten filly Maslana.

The Charlie Brooks-trained Bokaro tackles France's top hunter, Rose Or No, in the Prix La Bata at Autouillet today as a prelude to running in the

Grande Course de Haie d'Autouillet (French Champion Hurdle) at the end of the month.

The Lambourn trainer's taste for tackling top foreign hurdlers was whetted when Bokaro landed the Corsi Sipi di Milano (Italian Champion Hurdle) at San Siro in April, and he has since landed a valuable maiden hurdle with Castiglione at Engleien in Paris last month.

Epsom

Going: good to firm

2.15 (9) 1. SHOWERBROOK (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (R) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 15-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 16-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 17-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 18-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 19-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 20-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 21-1.

2.45 (10) 1. SYLVA HONDA (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Fair Average (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

3.05 (11) 1. STANLEY WOOTTON HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

3.20 (12) 1. GRP MASSEY TROPHY (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

3.55 (13) 1. SATURDAY MARKET HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

4.25 (14) 1. 106TH YEAR OF THE WATT MEMORIAL STAKES (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

4.55 (15) 1. GRANDSTAND HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

5.25 (16) 1. ETTON CLAIMING STAKES (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

5.55 (17) 1. BRANTHAM HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

6.25 (18) 1. 106TH YEAR OF THE WATT MEMORIAL STAKES (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

6.55 (19) 1. GRANDSTAND HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

7.25 (20) 1. ETTON CLAIMING STAKES (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

7.55 (21) 1. BRANTHAM HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

8.25 (22) 1. 106TH YEAR OF THE WATT MEMORIAL STAKES (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

8.55 (23) 1. GRANDSTAND HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

Yarmouth

Going: firm

2.00 (1) 1. DUPLICITY (M) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

2.15 (2) 1. SYLVA HONDA (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Fair Average (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

2.30 (3) 1. STANLEY WOOTTON HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

2.45 (4) 1. GRP MASSEY TROPHY (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

2.55 (5) 1. SATURDAY MARKET HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

3.10 (6) 1. 106TH YEAR OF THE WATT MEMORIAL STAKES (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

3.25 (7) 1. GRANDSTAND HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

3.40 (8) 1. ETTON CLAIMING STAKES (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

3.55 (9) 1. BRANTHAM HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

4.10 (10) 1. 106TH YEAR OF THE WATT MEMORIAL STAKES (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

4.25 (11) 1. GRANDSTAND HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

4.40 (12) 1. ETTON CLAIMING STAKES (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

4.55 (13) 1. BRANTHAM HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

5.10 (14) 1. 106TH YEAR OF THE WATT MEMORIAL STAKES (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

5.25 (15) 1. GRANDSTAND HANDICAP (R) (M) 12-1, 2. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 13-1, 3. Bold Angel (M) (M) 14-1, 4. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 15-1, 5. Fair Average (M) (M) 16-1, 6. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 17-1, 7. Silver Seal Woodcock (M) (M) 18-1, 8. Fair Average (M) (M) 19-1, 9. Diamond Mine (M) (M) 20-1.

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GIANT PAYOUT

£3.2 Million

TREBLE CHANCE

24 PTS £4,151.00

23 PTS £3,650.00

22 PTS £3,150.00

21 PTS £2,650.00

20 PTS £2,150.00

19 PTS £1,650.00

18 PTS £1,150.00

17 PTS £650.00

16 PTS £150.00

15 PTS £50.00

14 PTS £10.00

13 PTS £5.00

12 PTS £2.50

11 PTS £1.25

10 PTS £0.625

9 PTS £0.3125

8 PTS £0.15625

7 PTS £0.078125

6 PTS £0.0390625

5 PTS £0.01953125

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3 PTS £0.0048828125

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18 PTS £1,150.00

17 PTS £650.00

16 PTS £150.00

15 PTS £50.00

14 PTS £10.00

13 PTS £5.00

12 PTS £2.50

11 PTS £1.25

10 PTS £0.625

9 PTS £0.3125

8 PTS £0.15625

7 PTS £0.078125

6 PTS £0.0390625

5 PTS £0.01953125

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Warwickshire pay as Ellison gets back in the swing

By JACK BAILEY

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (second day of three): Warwickshire, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, need 163 runs to avoid an innings defeat by Kent.

SO FAR, it is difficult to say whether this will turn out to be Benson's match or Ellison's. Certainly, it is unlikely to be Warwickshire's, although they made quite a decent start of recovering from a first-innings rout which led to their following on, shortly after lunch, 269 runs in arrears.

Moles and Lloyd, their second-wicket pair, were still there when rain stopped play for the day and batting was looking an altogether different proposition from the travails of the morning. For then, Warwickshire were all but bowled out by Richard Ellison, the coup de grâce being applied before members of the more hearty luncheon parties resumed their seats.

Ellison's feat in taking seven wickets for 33 runs from 14 overs while Warwickshire fell for 83 was the more remarkable because it was achieved on a good batting wicket with precious little help from the

elements. It was based on the classic formula of line and length, the ability to get the left shoulder round in the pre-delivery stride, movement through the air away from the right-hander, and the common-sense to all this — the ball that nips back off the seam.

As Ellison said afterwards: "It was one of those golden spells. When the ball came back, they were all in front and the umpire's finger went up." "They" refers to no fewer than four of Ellison's first five victims, when Ellison and umpire Hassan had a field day. The other scalps were all taken in the slip and gully region.

Not only was it pleasing to see the basic virtues of medium-fast bowling as well rewarded as they were here, it was fitting that Ellison should be the beneficiary. His nine wickets in the match against Middlesex at Lord's, closely pursued by this haul against Warwickshire, for the man who played in 11 Test matches between 1984 and 1986, missed the 1987 season because of a severely injured back, and has fought to regain his old form

ever since. Eighteen wickets in three innings is a certain sign that much of the old fervour and ability have returned.

Ellison was given the added spur of knowing that he had to perform well in 1991 or his contract with Kent might not be renewed. The realisation that it could be make or break saw him working hard during the winter on his fitness.

Kent have good reason to be thankful for all this, as, one by one, Warwickshire succumbed. After Merrick had claimed Moles to a catch behind, Ellison's own second over — the sixteenth of the innings — saw Ratcliffe caught at second slip. The only interruption to a remarkable sequence of similar catches and leg-before decisions came when Lloyd, who had resisted staunchly for his 34, was run out by Graham Cowdrey's brilliant throw from cover which scored a direct hit on the one stump visible.

At lunch Ellison had taken six wickets for 25 runs in 9.3 overs. When Warwickshire batted again, Moles dug in for 24 runs from 42 overs and Lloyd looked ominously



Net talk: Viv Richards, the West Indies captain, and Allan Lamb, the England batsman, share their thoughts on the Test match series which starts at Headingley today. England's preparations, page 36

Visitors use conditions better

By SIMON WILDE

MORE than with any other Test ground in England, the course of events at Headingley, where the series against West Indies starts today, are reckoned to hang on the thread of local conditions. A team is not chosen for Leeds before particular scrutiny has been paid to both the pitch and the weather conditions, especially the prospect of cloud cover. Players are selected who might well not be chosen to play elsewhere.

This process has reached the level of paranoia with the England selectors — principally because there has not been a draw at Leeds since 1980 and in recent years visiting sides have shown themselves far more expert at exploiting the conditions. In the course of seven Tests between 1983 and 1989, England lost to every other leading Test-playing nation. Two years ago against Australia, England, anticipating cloudy conditions, chose an all-rounder; the sun shone brightly and Australia amassed 601 for seven declared. England's losing streak was partly responsible for the decision not to allocate Leeds a Test last year for the first time since 1960.

The West Indies fast bowlers

have proved themselves more capable than most of taking advantage at Headingley, whose four Tests on the ground have realised 13 wickets for 449 runs.

England should beware opponents bearing injuries. Seven years ago Marshall (seven for 53) skinned them out despite his left thumb being in plaster, in 1963, Gary Sobers (whose Headingley Test record con-

sisted of 374 runs and 19 wickets in four matches) made light of a damaged finger to strike a majestic century.

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TEST MATCH CAREER RECORDS

England batting and fielding									
M	NO	Runs	HS	Avg	100	50	Sts	Wkts	Opps
M.A. Atherton	13	25	1007	45.3	3	7	12	1	1
P.A.J. DeFreitas	20	31	378	18.0	0	0	0	0	0
G.A. Gough	25	155	639	23.3	12	13	37	88	0
I.L. Smith	10	134	101	41.8	1	1	0	0	0
C.C. Lewis	4	5	70	35	0	0	0	0	0
D.E. Malcom	18	21	30	16.7	0	0	0	0	0
R.P. Ring	2	3	52	26	0	0	0	0	0
R.C. Russell	20	31	6	7.67	0	0	0	25/6	0
R.A. Smith	23	44	10	16.35	0	0	0	4/12	11

West Indies batting and fielding									
M	NO	Runs	HS	Avg	100	50	Sts	Wkts	Opps
C.E.L. Ambrose	25	42	454	18.54	1	1	0	0	0
P.J. Dujon	70	108	11	32.33	0	0	0	0	0
C.G. Greenidge	108	18	7559	226	44.72	19	34	50	0
S.M. Hendricks	12	16	821	16	42	14	0	0	0
C.L. Hooper	27	45	2	11.38	0	0	0	0	0
I.B. King	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M.D. Marshall	70	100	10	16.94	0	0	0	0	0
B.P. Patterson	20	30	13	12.4	0	0	0	0	0
V.V. Brown	174	11	8154	226	50.24	24	40	118	0
R.B. Richardson	57	9	4152	194	47.18	12	15	66	0
P.V. Simmons	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
C.A. Wallace	48	22	37	30	0	0	0	0	0

Bowling									
M	Atherton	DeFreitas	Gough	Smith	Lewis	Malcom	Ring	Russell	Smith
25	20	19	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31
10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Broad is up with the pace

By GEOFFREY WHEELER

CHRIS Broad joined the race to become the first batsman to reach 1,000 runs this season with an unbeaten 129 at the Oval yesterday, where Nottinghamshire won 242 for the loss of two wickets in reply to Surrey's 302 for three declared.

Chris Smith, of Hampshire, still leads the way, with 760 runs, but Salim Malik (743), Mark Benson (739), Broad (731) and Hugh Morris (725) are pressing hard, although none is likely to match Jimmy Cook's achievement last year of reaching the thousand by June 7.

Consistency has been Broad's watchword for although yesterday's century, which took just under four hours and included 11 fours, was only his second of the season he has passed 50 in seven of his 11 championship innings.

Wagor Younis, after 22 wickets in his two previous games, was handed with a fair degree of comfort by Broad and Pollard who put on 154 in 55 overs before Pollard was bowled by Falshaw for 62. The other wicket to fall was that of Mark Crawley, who scored 22 on his championship debut for his new county before he was trapped by Medley.

Essex cut into Warwickshire's lead at the head of the championship table by completing a full haul of bonus points against Leicestershire at Ilford. Don Topley was largely responsible for gaining Essex a lead of 59, taking five for 58 from 18 overs in the first innings of a championship game this season.

Foster, leading Essex in Gough's absence, made an early breach when he dismissed Heworth and Whitaker cheaply, but Boon resisted for three hours while making 66 and Potter took the fight to the bowlers with rare aplomb, striking two huge sixes off Such, a former colleague at Grace Road, on his way to a rousing 85, which also included nine fours. Essex lost Shahid, to the Mills and Boon combination, as well as Stephenson while scoring 50 before an early close.

David Sandford, the Oxford University nightwatchman, was enjoying himself at the expense of the Yorkshire bowlers in the Parks before rain intervened. Oxford made 103 for the loss of only one wicket in the morning session and are 135 for two, with Sandford not out 59.

Bailey brightens a difficult day

By RICHARD STREETON

NORTHAMPTON (second day of three): Northamptonshire, with seven first-innings wickets in hand, are 193 runs behind Worcestershire.

ANOTHER frustrating day in cold, wet weather again restricted the progress the teams could make in this match. Rob Bailey, with 48 not out, held the Northamptonshire innings together in the limited batting they have had so far. Considerable ineptitude will be needed today if an outright result is to be obtained.

There was a time when Bailey looked to be an international batsman in the making but in the four Test matches he has played — all against West Indies — he did not have the best of fortune. At 6ft 3in, he is some three inches shorter than Tom Moody but at his best his front-foot driving is done with the same authority as the Australian's and, at 27, Bailey is young enough to come again.

Bailey has scored consistently this season, passing 50 five times, without going on to a hundred. He carried a heavy responsibility when he came in after Fordham was caught down the leg side. Apart from a chance when 43 to mid-off against Newport, he looked solid.

Worcestershire could thank Rhodes mostly for the further 91 they resumed at 236 for six. Rhodes hit a six and nine fours before Neale declared after 63 minutes.

Rhodes batted usefully for England A in Sri Lanka and remains among the leading English wicketkeepers. He is one of the small band to have played one-day cricket for England but who have never won a Test cap. Like Bailey he should not be ruled out for further higher honours.

Hegg swoops to end a painful examination

By PETER BALL

BASINGSTOKE (second day of three): Hampshire, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, are 266 runs behind Lancashire.

MAY'S Bounty was a sorry sight yesterday, rain coming down to cut short a richly promising day after only 97 minutes' play, the horse chestnuts and the limes drooping as the rain increased throughout the afternoon, although a few bodies stuck it out, mainly in the hospitality tents long after any realistic hope of a resumption had passed.

The play which did take place was never quite as enthralling as that in the Lancashire innings although seven sharp overs by Wasim Akram did nothing to dispel the suspicion that Chris Smith still looks vulnerable against bowlers of the highest pace, even on a relatively slow pitch. Smith had a torrid start, Wasim hitting him twice on the

upper arm, the raw but promising Martin hitting him on the thigh, and to add insult to injury, the throw-in also hitting him as he ran through for Middleton's first run of the morning.

He seemed to have weathered the storms however, and was playing his characteristic drives when he edged Watkinson. Hegg, who is having an excellent match, swooped to take a flying catch low in front of first slip. Smith had batted for 64 minutes, and faced 64 balls, unusually tidy statistics.

Middleton, who is enjoying his return to the team after scoring 240 for the second XI against MCC Young Professionals last week, was in determined mood, although he too unveiled some pleasing strokes on the off side, two cuts flying to the boundary.

Then came the rain, which means some arrangement will be necessary if there is to be a result today.

Essex have made their Benson and Hedges Cup semi-final against Worcestershire at Chelmsford on June 12 an all-ticket match, following consultations with police.

Britannic Assurance county championship

Northants v Worcs

NORTHAMPTON (second day of three): Northamptonshire, with seven first-innings wickets in hand, are 193 runs behind Worcestershire.

WORCESTERSHIRE First Innings

T.S. Curtis c R. Bailey b. Curran 50
J.D. Ratcliffe c Davis b. Ellison 34
J.A. Lloyd not out 37
P.A. Smith b. b. Ellison 34
D.A. Reeve c R. Bailey b. Ellison 0
P.A. Smith b. b. Ellison 0
P.A. Smith b. b. Ellison 0
G.C. Dennis c R. Bailey b. Ellison 0
A.C. Donald not out 0
A.C. Donald not out 0
Extras (b 1, lb 1, w 1) 1
Total (7 wickets dec) 327

Score after 100 overs: 276.
N.V. Redford and R.D. Stamp did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-154, 3-192, 4-222, 5-228, 6-236, 7-236.

SLOWING: Walker 20-45-1; Penberthy 30-47-3; Curran 29-11-4-0-3; Penberthy 30-47-3; Curran 29-11-4-0-3; Penberthy 30-47-3; Curran 29-11-4-0-3.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE First Innings
A. Fordham c Rhodes b. Redford 13
N.A. Fenton b. Redford 40
D.J. Capel b. Redford 18
K.M. Curran not out 10
Extras (b 2, lb 6, w 3) 11
Total (1 wicket) 108

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-48, 2-108, 3-108, 4-108, 5-108, 6-108, 7-108, 8-108, 9-108, 10-108.

Essex v Leics
Essex (second day of three): Essex, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 100 runs ahead of Leicestershire.

Essex First Innings: 250 (Salim Malik 215, M.A. Atherton 103, D. Sandford 71, P.J. Babbler 4 for 88)

Hampshire v Lancs
Basingstoke (second day of three): Hampshire, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, are 266 runs behind Lancashire.

Lancashire First Innings: 332 (Wasim Akram 122, C.J. Dennis 103, P.J. Babbler 4 for 88)

Hampshire First Innings: 25 (T.C. Middleton not out, C.L. Smith c Hegg b. Watkinson 25, Extras (b 2, lb 3, w 3) 5)
Total (1 wicket, 38.2 overs) 96

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-96, 3-96, 4-96, 5-96, 6-96, 7-96, 8-96, 9-96, 10-96.

Essex (1 wicket, 38.2 overs) 96
M.A. Atherton, V.P. Totty, K.D. James, N.A. Ayres, R.J. Mann, C.A. Curran, P.J. Babbler and A.J. Jones to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-38, 2-96, 3-96, 4-96, 5-96, 6-96, 7-96, 8-96, 9-96, 10-96.

Bonus points: Hampshire 4, Lancashire 4. Umpires: G. Duckett and R. Jones.

Other match
11.30 to 5.30 or 6.0

THE PARKS: Oxford University v Yorkshire.

RAPID CRICKETLINE SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP: Middlesex: Kent v Warwickshire; Cheshire: Gloucestershire v Essex; Old Trafford: Lancashire v Northamptonshire; Walsley: Leicestershire v Glamorgan; Taunton: Somerset v Hampshire; Bletchley: Surrey v Derbyshire; Worcester: Worcestershire v Sussex.

COUNTRY MATCHES: Middlesex v Isle of Wight (at Twickenham); Oxfordshire v Somerset (at Cowley); Sussex v Essex (at Southdown).

OTHER SPORT
CYCLING: Mr. Race (Telford to Stratford).
POLO: Royal Windsor Cup (Glamis, Windsor); BMW First of Wales Trophy (Rushmore, Wiltshire); Queen's Cup (Glamis, Windsor).
TENNIS: David Lloyd Insurance tournament (Bournemouth).

ATHLETICS

Selection policy shifts its sights

By DAVID POWELL
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

THE political race is being won. Soon it will be up to the athletes to get out in front. Not before time. British marathon runners have been listened to and given the long-sighted selection policy they have argued for. Provided it is not abused, we may not have to wait too long — seven years has been enough — for our next international championship medal.

Britain's World Cup win in April was welcome but was scarcely consolation for seeing six championships — one Olympics, one world, two Europeans and two Commonwealths — pass by without a Briton in the frame. Remember Charlie Spedding's Olympic bronze medal in 1984? He was the last.

Now the British Amateur Athletic Board (BAAB) has bowed to pressure from two men at the helm of marathon running, Gordon Surtees, the national event coach, and Alan Warner, chairman of the interim British Athletic Federation road running commission. It has set December 31 as the pass by without a Briton in the frame for Barcelona, abandoning the London Marathon as the Olympic trial.

With only 14 weeks between London and Barcelona, athletes would have too short a period of recovery. Surtees and Warner agreed. The board, which has taken a Spain sandwich attitude to marathon running, came to its senses; some people, it grew to realise, actually like Spain. And the Barcelona decision is only the start.

This weekend the BAAB working party on marathon running, including Les Jones, the British team manager, and Andy Norman, the board's "Mr Fixit", will convene for the first time. "Marathon running has suffered from isolation," Warner said yesterday. "Our greatest problem has been a breakdown in communication. The working group is going to look at how we can improve our performance."

Warner wants athletes to receive even longer notice of selection procedure. "It has been an achievement that we have announced a policy for an event that is 15 months away. But we should be getting even further forward." It must be hoped that those selected for Barcelona do not abuse the policy by running a spring marathon next year for money.

No sooner had Steve Overt yesterday accepted England's invitation to wear the national vest for the first time in 19 years than the match at Limerick, which was to have marked his comeback, was called off. The Soviet Union pulled out, so the three-nation fixture, also including Ireland, was cancelled. Overt had been selected to run the 3,000 metres.

SQUASH RACKETS

Players in search of a title

By COLIN MCQUELLAN

LONG-distance jockeying for position has become evident as the eight regional fields of Dunlop Champion of Champions moved toward finals tomorrow and national play-offs the next weekend.

With entry to the national tournament conditioned solely by qualification as a club champion, leading players are appearing in the late stages at regional venues far from home.

Tonight's North-East regional semi-finals at the Phoenix Club in Middlesbrough, for instance, features a Huddersfield champion, Matthew Thorpe, who might more naturally be expected among the northern competitors at the nearby, Pontefract Squash Centre.

Thorpe is perhaps fortunate in his choice of venues to find that Gary Thwaites, the Carlisle champion, chooses to play in the North-West field at the Lancastrian Club in Leigh. Greater Manchester, despite a daily trip of some 200 miles each way.

In the western region such journeys are a part of normal squash life. Tomáš Gúdon, the champion at Westcountry in Plymouth, has so far clocked up 900 miles reaching tonight's regional semi-finals at Bristol Lawn Tennis and Squash Club.

Results, page 35

Ban lifted
Colombia's national football team will be able to play home international matches again from November 30. The South American Football Confederation imposed the ban last September after gunmen threatened match officials before a South American championship game.

Going home
Mark Reid, the Charlton Athletic full back, is joining Mirren in the Scottish premier division club St Mirren on a free transfer. Reid, who played 250 first team games for Charlton, wanted to go back to Scotland for personal reasons.

Teacher Borg
BORN Borg, the former Wimbledon champion now struggling to make a comeback, has signed a one-year sponsorship deal with Club Med, the French holiday firm. He will give tennis lessons at the club's camps.

Other match
11.30 to 5.30 or 6.0

THE PARKS: Oxford University v Yorkshire.

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هذه امثلة لأصول



Edberg backed into the match the second set, the one most Edberg managed to impose serve-and-volley game on the American, but he was downed by his own serve and drew Swede into a slugging mix from which only he could emerge the winner. He came off ruthlessly on Edberg's second serve, and he stood stantly put the Swede's own pressure. He also learned from five-set defeat by Edberg at Australian Open.

"I let him get on top early each of the sets he won. As for the second, I made a mistake that didn't happen today. I was a little nervous, and I had a little luck," he said. "Not a platform moneer on my point could put Courier off his stride and a final forehead at two hours and 55 minutes cut Edberg's resilience.

None of it was new to Michael Stich, who had defeated Courier that the week before. No was a surprise to Courier. Stich, who will be into the top ten for the first time in his career, in time for Wimbledon, had no trouble at all in Paris, France, Davis, Argentina.

And his play, a mixture of hands and deft volleys, were as good as the 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, he suggested, and Courier will be noted that he beat Edberg just a few weeks ago in Hamburg.

RESULTS
Edberg (S) vs. Argentine Courier (US): 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.
Edberg (S) vs. Edberg (S): 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.
Woman's doubles: Courier (S) vs. Stich (S): 6-4, 6-4.
Jordan and McGrath (US): 6-4, 6-4.

Thursday his home was broken into while he was downstairs with his wife. The burglars escaped with several thousands of pounds worth of jewellery. "We are thinking of having Albanians as guard dogs," Faldut said.

Now Faldut wants to do the concentrate on golf. He likes the undulating, tree-lined Westchester course. "It's fantastic," he said. "My first priority is to try to win this week. I'm basically happy with everything. But I've brought the portable video with me so that I can keep working on the putting."

He also has David Leadbetter, his coach, working alongside him. Leadbetter, of course, was responsible for remodeling Faldut's swing. More recently, he has helped Sergio Garcia, who wants to retain his game. "Serge's act had got very narrow," Leadbetter said. "The swing needed tightening." Ballesteros was at Westchester in 1983 and 1988.

José-María Olazábal is searching for something. "Three years I've been in control of my swing," he said. "Now it seems to be in control of me."

Thomas is the oldest player here.

The teams all play each other over the next three days, with two foursums and four singles each day — a short sprint format that allows little room for error.

Britain play Australia first, with Thomas partnering Julie Hall, the British champion, against Kennedy and Louise Briers. Catriona Lambert, the Scottish champion, and Elaine Farguharson take on Wendy Doolan and Jane Shearwood, the Australian champion. Linzi Fletcher, the Geordie member of the British team, has the morning off.

New Zealand, who have yet to win this title, play Canada, the defending champions.

SARAH Loosemore failed to overcome Gretchen Magers, the No. 2 seed, in the third round of the Direct Line Insurance tournament at Beckenham yesterday, but could draw some consolation from her performance against one of the world's better grass court players (Barry Wood's wires).

CYCLING

GRAND PRIX: 1. Bruno Simeoni 2. Brian Walton 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835.

[illegible]

Shallow hopes belie tide of English optimism

By ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

IT MAY BE the impression of a final curtain call for an enduringly great West Indies team, or it may be the wishful view that England's fortunes can only improve. Whatever the reason, the summer's forbidding Test programme is beginning today on a tide of illogical optimism.

Graham Gooch has sensed it. So, too, has Vivian Richards. Yesterday, on the Headingley ground which has witnessed such a surfeit of English grief in recent years, both were at pains to play it down.

It is, of course, a situation tailored for the two characters. The very suggestion, heard with increasing frequency around the country these past few days, that England are at last about to dethrone the

West Indies, is simultaneously the trigger for Gooch's in-built alarm system and for Richards' irrefragable pride.

And so, as their teams prepared for this first of five Cornhill Tests, we heard Richards warning England not to be taken in, and Gooch promising fervently that they would not be. If, indeed, one listened only to what the captains said, rather than their reasons for saying it, the possibility of an England win would instantly have been banished from the mind.

"A lot of people are saying it could be our year and that the West Indies are ripe for picking because they have a few injuries and a few older players," Gooch said. "I don't go along with that. They are a formidable side, still the best in the world."

Richards, while refusing to make the semblance of an

excuse for the 3-0 defeat his team suffered in the one-day series, radiated unspoken confidence that it would all prove irrelevant now. "It is nice for England to have some optimism," he said in the gracious way he has conducted all his business on this tour to date. "But they don't want to be too carried away, because they have not been in the position we have enjoyed over the years."

This was his gentle but chilling way of reminding us that England have not beaten West Indies in any home Test since July 1969, when one of today's debutants, Mark Ramprakash, was not even born.

Fifteen of the Tests since then have been away wins. Richards was determined to concede no ground. Pressed on the impact made by Devon Malcolm on the Caribbean tour early last year, he purred:

"I thought we won that series... Asked about the modest impression his team has made so far, he replied: "I have got every faith in those guys. I am quite certain we can do it one more time. There is no other team I can back at this minute."

He might have made something of the fact that his supposedly pensionable side has just beaten Australia, who came fresh from an overwhelming win against England. Gooch did the job for him, mentioning Australia in the context of West Indian strength and of the ground England have conceded in what promised to be their revival.

The captains' shadow-boxing is not entirely phoney. Even allowing for the voluntary rebuilding of England's top order and the enforced rebuilding of their opponents',

there is only the flimsiest evidence for believing that West Indies are about to lose a Test series for the first time in ten years. There is, however, some justification for the hope of a more even contest than of late and for suspecting that, if England are to win a game, it might, paradoxically, happen on a ground where they have lost six of their last seven Tests.

West Indies first played a Test at Headingley in 1957. England won by an innings. Things, though, were rather different then, both in the respective status of the teams and England's attitude towards this singular ground.

That was the first of five successive England victories in Leeds, four by an innings and all inside three playing days. Today, England must try to break a sequence of four emphatic defeats there. The

last of them, two years ago, ended at a stroke the brave new dawn of Ted Dexter and David Gower. The captain, unduly influenced by his chairman's pessimistic view of the weather forecast, agreed against his own judgment to put Australia in to bat and field an all-Team attack.

"I should have known better," Gower said later, "but I personally contributed to the defeat before the game began." Australia amassed 601 for seven, a memory surely etched in Gooch's mind as he contemplates this morning's Test 1 have played here," he said. "The toss is a doubly difficult decision if it is over-cast in the morning, but if we don't agree on what to do when I consult the senior guys, it is up to me to make the decision." That decision is

unlikely to be over-influenced by the opinion of Keith Boyce, the groundsman, that this is the best Test pitch he has produced, but, with the bowlers they have available, England's best chance may yet be to bowl first.

Gooch does not rule out the chance of including both Derek Pringle, if fully fit, and his standby, Steve Watkins, in the final XI, if the conditions encourage swing. All six batsmen will play, however, which means debuts for both Graham Hick and Ramprakash. West Indies are delaying a decision on Desmond Haynes' back injury to the last possible moment, but the feeling is that he will play, even at the risk of having to field with ten men, such is his importance to the batting.

Test averages, page 34
Ellison's hand, page 34

ENGLAND

(from)
G A Gooch (Essex, capt)
M A Atherton (Lancs)
G A Hick (Worce)
A J Lamb (Northants)
R A Smith (Leam)
M R Ramprakash (Maccs)
C G Lewis (Leam)
D R Pringle (Essex)
P A J DeFreitas (Lancs)
D E Mouslim (Derby)
R K Illingworth (Worce)
S L Watkin (Glamorgan)

WEST INDIES

(from)
D L Haynes
R V Green
R B Richardson
C L Hooper
V A Richards (capt)
A L Logie
P J L Dujon
M D Marshall
C E L Ambrose
C A Walsh
S P Peterson
S C Lara

Umpires: H D Bird, D R Shepherd

Recession reduces crowds for classic race

Generous glides to triumph in the Derby

By RICHARD EVANS

GENEROUS scooped the honours in the Derby yesterday, but the recession made the 212th running of the world's most famous classic race a virtual non-starter as one of the social and sporting events of the calendar.

The harsh realities of economic life meant on-course betting on the big race was down by at least a half and empty seats in the stands pointed to one of the lowest crowds for years. Only 26,300 people attended — 9,000 down on last year.

Champagne trickled rather than flowed, corporate hospitality tents and boxes remained empty or half full and the roads to and from Epsom's famous downs were eerily free of long queues of traffic.

Even the palm readers, gypsies and assorted hot dog and ice cream salesmen, who flock to The Downs inside the unique switchback track, felt the pinch if the open spaces were anything to go by. Normally every blade of grass is obscured by a heaving crowd.

The village fete atmosphere left the bookies taking pennies rather than pounds. Adrian Harris, who had a prime front row pitch, took just 70 bets on the first race, instead of the normal 200. Victor Chandler,

1 GENEROUS 9-1
2 Marju 14-1
3 Star Of Gdansk 14-1

a leading rails bookmaker, said: "Our turnover is half down on last year."

Tim Neligan, managing director of United Racecourses, said: "The recession is really finding its way into this sort of thing. It is not just that people are price sensitive. It goes deeper than that. We had corporate saying in January they would take a hospitality suite and then in April cancelling because of a change in company policy."

"I don't think they can be seen to have their name in lights entertaining people and lashing out on the champagne and then turning round and sacking some of their staff."

The economic ills of the nation and their effect on racing should not be allowed to overshadow the thrilling victory by Generous.

Only time will tell how the performance of the Paul Cole-trained colt ranks alongside those of the greats, but on the day he could have hardly been more impressive. Five lengths separated him from Marju, in second place, and Star Of

Gdansk was a long-looking seven lengths back, in third. The race was run in the second fastest time since electronic timings began.

As so often happens in the Derby, the winner could be spotted early on because of the supreme ease with which he was travelling. Alan Munro settled Generous in behind Mystiko and Arokai before striking two-and-a-half furlongs from home.

"When we came round Tattenham Corner I was expecting Muis Roberts to pick up on the favourite (Mystiko) but he folded away and I took the lead very comfortably. When I quickened I knew it would take a good horse to catch me," the self-confident jockey said.

The victory completed a dream start for Munro, who became retained jockey for Prince Fahd Salman's horses, a month ago.

Paul Cole has now tasted classic success four times during the past year and, in a strange way, this was the most rewarding. He admits to having lost his way with Generous last summer amid the heat and flies of Goodwood and at Deauville, where the commotion of the sales staged the night before a race "finished him off."

The Whistcombe trainer turned Generous out into a paddock for three weeks and then started to re-train him. The temptation of a big day at the Cartier Million was resisted so that the recovery programme had enough time to work. The patience paid off, with victory in the Dewhurst Stakes.

Following an injury-interrupted preparation for the 2,000 Guineas, in which he finished fourth, Generous thrived at home and Cole just kept him ticking over. "I have never had a horse better, he was absolutely tip-top," However, even Cole could



Handily placed: Generous (in the centre, with jockey Munro in the dark cap) rounds Tattenham Corner in third place, ready to pounce

not believe his eyes as the race unfolded and he became aware that a trainer's ultimate dream was about to be realised — and in style.

"It went too well. I could not believe it, especially as I had a double handful coming round the corner."

Nor could Fahd Salman, a gracious owner who was closely involved with manoeuvres during the Gulf War. "I was watching from my box and I was standing still. Everybody else was moving about, but I didn't move. I kept saying to myself 'this is just another race at Leicester' until he went past the winning post, and then I started kissing everybody."

Perfect result for bookmakers

OFF-COURSE bookmakers were rubbing their hands with glee after a Derby day windfall. Victory for 9-1 shot Generous in the Epsom classic was greeted with delight by the country's layers. One firm said it could not have wished for a better result.

Market leaders Toulon, Corrupt and Mystiko carried the bulk of punters' money along with housewives' choice Lester Piggott, riding Hokusi. But all failed to make the frame as the unfancied Generous powered to victory.

To complete the bookmakers' joy, runner-up Marju and third Star Of Gdansk both went off at 14-1 and were among the quietest each-way fancies.

Graham Sharpe, representing the William Hill organisation, said: "It was a very good result for us, in fact we could hardly have asked for a better one. We're delighted to see Lester, Mystiko and Toulon all out of the frame."

"One punter rushed in to one of our central London shops and had £2,500 each-

way on Generous when the runners were actually in the stalls — but that was about it. By and large, a very pleasant result as far as we are concerned."

Corals were similarly enthusiastic. "It was a very good result in what is looking like a record Derby for turnover," said a spokesman.

Paul Austin, of Ladbrokes, described Generous' win as only a "fair result," before adding that Hokusi's defeat had brought a sigh of relief. "We faced a payout in excess

of £5 million if Lester won," he said.

"As it was, betting reflected the most wide-open Derby in years. Virtually every horse in the race was backed this morning. Piggott's presence made turnover buoyant, up on last year's."

□ Punters in Hong Kong wagered heavily on the Derby, which was beamed live on to screens at its two racetracks. The Tote offices took the equivalent of £2.3 million in half an hour, a world record for a simulcast race.

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BLUE CROSS

Autoglass takes over as sponsor

AUTOGLASS is to sponsor the Associate Members Cup, the knockout competition restricted to third and fourth division football clubs, for the next three seasons, taking over from Leyland DAF. The deal will be worth £600,000 (Keith Blackmore writes).

Announcing the deal in London yesterday, Arthur Sandford, the secretary of the Football League, pointed out that the final this year attracted nearly 60,000 to Wembley, more than many England fixtures. He said that the competition "has been a vital source of income" for the associate members. Since 1984, the competition has attracted more than two million spectators and £7 million in gate receipts.

□ Birmingham City have offered manager Lou Macari a three-year contract in an attempt to keep him at St Andrews. Macari, who guided Birmingham to the Leyland DAF Cup last month, is the target of Stoke City.

Wright's chance, page 35

Kimmage slips in as others dally with cat and mouse

By PETER BRYAN

AS THE bell sounded for the start of the last circuit, Kevin Kimmage thought it was curtains for his bid to win the sixth stage of the 1,150-mile Milk Race yesterday. There could not have been a more unfortunate spot for his front wheel to slip from under him on the wet road of the one-in-five climb to the centre of Great Malvern.

He had just got out of the saddle to tackle the hill when, a couple of seconds later, he crashed, losing 25 seconds before he was able to remount and make a standing start on the steepest stretch of the hill.

The Dublin amateur, winner last month of the Irish Milk Race, had joined Matthew Bazzano, of Australia, Jacob Ouwerkerk, of The Netherlands, and the professional, Steve Douce, in an attack after 63 miles of the 99-mile stage from Cardiff in pursuit of Tim Hall, of GB.

Amateurs, who had taken a lone lead soon after Abergevy (29 miles) which had risen to a maximum of six minutes. The four caught and

dropped Hall beyond Ledbury (71 miles) but, with the main bunch raising the speed in pursuit, the advantage was 1 min 56 sec as they started the first of the two six-mile finishing circuits.

There was a strong chance that the field would come together during the final 12 miles but the four dug deeper into whatever reserves they had to avoid capture.

Then came Kimmage's crash which left Douce and Bazzano clear of a visibly tiring Ouwerkerk. But the Irishman ("I had nothing to lose") first eliminated the Dutchman and then in the last half mile rejoined the two leaders helped, he said, by their playing cat and mouse with each other.

Douce led as the road reared up before the line but as he tired so Kimmage, although apprehensive that he might slip again, danced on the pedals for extra power and passed him to take the £1,000 stage award — Ireland's first victory in the race since 1984. He collapsed in a shop

doorway and drank heavily from a bottle of water before finding the breath to confirm that unlike his brother Paul, a former Tour de France rider, he would not be seeking a contract on the Continent. "I shall stay in Ireland and race for the fun of it — if you can call this fun," he said.

Chris Walker, the race leader, led in a bunch of 70, 32 seconds behind Kimmage with all his main rivals given the same time.

RESULTS (stage 6, Cardiff-Great Malvern, 99.2 miles): 1, K Kimmage (Ire), 4hr 01min 26sec; 2, S Douce (GB), 4hr 02min 40sec; 3, M Bazzano (Aus), 4hr 03min 40sec; 4, J Ouwerkerk (Neth), 4hr 04min 30sec; 5, C Walker (Ireland), 4hr 05min 30sec; 6, D Charles (GB), 4hr 06min 30sec; 7, P McGuire (Neth), 4hr 07min 30sec; 8, D Harcourt (England), 4hr 08min 30sec; 9, M Sharpe (GB), 4hr 09min 30sec; 10, D Jones (Wales), 4hr 10min 30sec; 11, D Cook (England), 4hr 11min 30sec; 12, D Jones (England), 4hr 12min 30sec; 13, D Jones (England), 4hr 13min 30sec; 14, D Jones (England), 4hr 14min 30sec; 15, D Jones (England), 4hr 15min 30sec; 16, D Jones (England), 4hr 16min 30sec; 17, D Jones (England), 4hr 17min 30sec; 18, D Jones (England), 4hr 18min 30sec; 19, D Jones (England), 4hr 19min 30sec; 20, D Jones (England), 4hr 20min 30sec.

Edberg returning to grass roots

From ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT, PARIS

STEFAN Edberg will return to more familiar ground after his defeat in the quarter-final of the French Open yesterday. "Wimbledon is my next goal," the No. 1 seed said after being beaten in four sets by the ninth seed, Jim Courier.

Edberg, whose position as No. 1 in the world rests on the result of the semi-final between Boris Becker and Andre Agassi tomorrow, will have the rest of the week to digest another disappointment on clay, and will then go to Queen's to hone his grass-court game in preparation for the defence of his Wimbledon title at the end of the month.

Courier's 6-4, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4 win, and victory for Michael Stich in straight sets over Franco Davin, of Argentina, marginally increases the chances of an all-German final. Stich created history anyway because two Germans have never reached the semi-finals of a grand slam tournament.

Today, the mantle passes to Steffi Graf, who meets Arantxa Sanchez Vicario in one semi-final of the women's

singles. Monica Seles, the No. 1 seed, plays Gabriela Sabatini in the other.

Graf has been mighty impressive in her regal progress through the draw, but, rather more quietly, the Spaniard has been equally dominant, dropping just 17 games in five matches to Graf's 20. A German victory is by no means a certainty, particularly if Sanchez gets the whiff of 1989 in her nostrils.

Sabatini will not find Seles the soft touch Novotna proved in the quarter-final. But there has been a hint of desperation about the Yugoslav's tennis over the past few days, and if, as she says, she is suffering increasingly from sore shins, Sabatini will not tread lightly with her. The Argentine ran Seles ragged in the final of the Italian Open recently and could well reach her third grand slam final.

Results, page 35
Courier delivers, page 35
